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LAST EDITION

PETROGRAD NOT YET REACHED BY GEN. KORNILOFF

Forces Under His Command Said to Be Ignorant of Real Reason for Advance on Petrograd—Demands on Mr. Kerensky

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—While the political situation remains serious, General Korniloff has not yet reached Petrograd. The press considers that the proposed new directorate or national council will include Messrs. Kerensky, Nekrasov, Savinkoff, Shobolev, and Tereshchenko. Demands for fuller representation of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates will also probably be made. The well-known lavette states that General Korniloff tried to persuade General Verkhovsky, Governor of Moscow, to join his revolutionary movement, but the latter refused. General Korniloff thereupon threatened to detain him at general headquarters, but General Verkhovsky threatened to cut communication between Moscow and general headquarters.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates on Monday evening a proposal to request the arrest of the provisional committee of the Duma was applauded.

It is reported that during the few days preceding General Korniloff's counter-revolution the latter had endeavored gradually to remove from Petrograd the troops loyal to the revolution, replacing them by Cossacks faithful to himself. The Isvestia also reports that large forces of cavalry are concentrating between Tsik and Ino. It is also stated that these troops are ignorant of the real reason for their advance on Petrograd, having been told that they are advancing to repress a new Maximalist rising.

General Lukomsky, who is General Korniloff's chief of staff, is now considered the prime mover behind General Korniloff. He is stated to have telegraphed Mr. Kerensky that unless General Korniloff's demands are acceded to, the situation at the front cannot be considered otherwise than extremely dangerous.

Officers Arrested

Russian Government Claims Support of Baltic Fleet

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The following message has been received through the wireless stations of the Russian Government: "Superior officers are everywhere acting in agreement with the revolutionary commissaries of the Government and committees at the front. General Benik and the whole of his headquarters staff have been arrested and General Erdell, who has broken the obedience of the army he commands, has also been arrested, together with several members of his staff. The Baltic fleet, with its staff of officers, has unanimously placed itself on the side of the Provisional Government. Only small detachments of troops, moved toward Petrograd by General Korniloff through deception, remained deluded as to their position. Further advance of these echelons has been arrested and the bond between them broken. Individual units among these troops sent delegations to Petrograd with a request that they be furnished with an order to arrest those commanders who have betrayed the Provisional Government.

"The Provisional Government has taken energetic measures to put Petrograd in a state of defense against all attempts of attack and the hope is entertained that all bloodshed and civil war will be avoided. Evidence of the loyalty of the troops and of the people to the Provisional Government is being received from all the provinces, while all public organizations have announced their determination to support the revolutionary government by every possible means. It is essential for the safety of the fatherland that complete unity of action be preserved. The Provisional Government enjoins absolute calm and urges complete submission to the Government and its representatives.

(Signed) A. KERENSKY,
Prime Minister and Minister for War and Marine.

London Hears Russian News

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A message from Petrograd signed by Mr. Kerensky, the Russian Prime Minister, has been issued by the press bureau stating that the entire Baltic fleet, together with its staff of officers, has unanimously placed itself on the side of the Provisional Government.

Comments on Russia

General Korniloff Placed in a Favorable Light

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—According to press comments on the Russian situation there exists a strong feeling that General Korniloff probably has in his hands material for

NEGROES PLANNED RIOT, SAYS BOARD

HOUSTON, Tex.—A civilian board of inquiry has reported to the Houston City Council that Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry had planned a riot among the white residents of Houston two days before the outbreak on Aug. 23, which resulted fatally to 15 Houston citizens. The board is of the opinion that the riot undoubtedly was precipitated by two arrests of Negroes made by the police, "although sufficient evidence was presented at the hearing to reveal the fact that a serious disturbance was intended by some of the Negro soldiers before leaving Houston and the arrests referred to simply brought it to a head sooner and perhaps intensified the crime which followed."

The report further states that "the undisputed and convincing testimony of witnesses proves that the Negro soldiers went forth to kill the white population indiscriminately, that no Negro was molested by them, not one Negro home was fired into and that the Negroes were warned before and during the riot to stay off the streets."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The chief interest of the war at the moment is concentrated on a campaign in a campaign. Mr. Kerensky, the lawyer, awaits in Petrograd, at the head of a section of the republican forces, said to include the whole of the officers and personnel of the fleet, the advance of General Korniloff, the Cossack peasant, at the head of a great section of the republican army. Rumors there are, of course, many and to spare, but the next few hours will probably decide the question, and decide also the immediate future of Russia in the war.

On the great fronts little has taken place. Local fighting and raids have occupied the whole time, but beyond this the communiqués have nothing to report.

French Penetrate German Line

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—French troops penetrated the third German defense line in a brilliant raid near Saint Souplet, reported in today's official statement. The enemy garrison was annihilated. Around Tahure, also in the Champagne sector, German forces made a fruitless attack against French positions. The attackers lost heavily. On the right bank of the Meuse the French repulsed two attacks. In Belgium, around Driegacht and Bixchoote, the report said artillery on both

(Continued on page two, column three)

UNIONS WOULD MOVE SECRETARY OUT OF GERMANY

Chief Item Discussed at International Conference Is Transfer of Office to Neutral Country

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The National Federations of Trade Unions of the Entente Powers, affiliated to the International Secretariat, met in conference yesterday at the offices of the General Federation of Trade Unions. The proceedings were private, but an official report was handed to the press, stating that the conference was called to discuss various points arising out of the Leeds conference last year, the chief item being in connection with the proposed removal of the International Trade Union secretariat from Germany to a neutral country.

Mr. J. O'Grady, M. P., who presided, pointed out that a meeting between representatives of the Central and Entente Powers was impossible until the automatic principles governing the Central Powers were destroyed. The German Socialists, he said, had never protested against Germany's treatment of Belgium or Serbia. Mr. Novakovich, Serbian delegate, gave warning of the political danger in leaving small countries alone and unprotected. The Allies should not leave the Balkan door open for another war; it should be closed by the uniting of the peoples in love of liberty and democracy.

M. Jouhoux, delegate for France, moved a resolution to obtain the transfer of the Secretariat of International Trade Unionism to a neutral country, the administrative work of the Secretariat being assured and controlled by an executive representative of each country affiliated. The conference stands adjourned.

IRISH CONVENTION MEETS IN DUBLIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The fourteenth meeting of the Irish convention was held in Regent's House, Trinity College, yesterday, Sir Horace Plunkett presiding. The convention continued the consideration of those draft schemes which are based upon Dominion idea of self-government, which had formed the subject of discussion at nine preceding sessions. The convention adjourned until this morning.

ARGENTINASENDS LUXBURG HOME

German Charge d'Affaires, Who Corresponded With Berlin Through Swedish Legation, Is Handed His Passports

BUENOS AIRES (Wednesday)—The Argentine Foreign Office today handed passports to Count Luxburg, German charge d'affaires. Dismissal of the German charge had been regarded as a foregone conclusion since the United States revealed his correspondence with Berlin, conducted secretly through the agency of the Swedish legation.

Luxburg was away from Buenos Aires at the time the correspondence was made public, and only returned to the capital this morning. He had an interview with the Foreign Minister early in the day and then departed for the German legation. His passports were delivered to him there, it is assumed.

Admission by Sweden

Foreign Office Asserts, However, That Messages Were in Code

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The latest reports from Sweden state that the Swedish Foreign Office has published an official statement saying that they have passed cables through to Germany, but that they were in code. It is further stated that an explanation will be asked from Berlin, in the event of proof being forthcoming that Germany misused the facilities granted by Sweden.

All the Swedish newspapers print long editorials on the situation. The Dagbladet says: "We deeply lament the fact that our neutrality seems to have been infringed by Germany through misuse of our facilities. The lack of caution displayed by the Foreign Office casts doubts upon our impartiality, which, though they are perfectly justified, must damage and humiliate us. One cannot, however, help feeling that the manner in which the charge has been made points more in the direction of seeking to influence public opinion than to any desire to state the matter for fair consideration. And one wonders whether there is any connection between this and Lord Robert Cecil's interview, prophesying that the whole of Europe would arm against Germany."

The Liberal Dagens Nyheter and the Tidningen both assert that they are certain the Swedish authorities knew nothing of the manner in which their facilities were being used and emphasize the point that the revelations afford fresh evidence of the ruthless and scandalous German methods.

The Dagens Nyheter adds that public opinion in the United States and Great Britain is ready to believe the worst about Germany's one remaining friend among the neutrals, and this doubtless will increase the difficulties in the way of Swedish imports from America.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—The statement that Baron Lowen, the Swedish Minister to Argentina, will not be recalled, was made to the press Tuesday night by Admiral Lindman, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Foreign Minister said that Baron Lowen was not blameable for the tenor of the messages which passed through the Swedish legation, sent by the German charge to the Berlin Foreign Office, as he had acted in good faith and did not know the contents of the dispatches.

Dutch Views on Revelations

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—The Swedish revelations are dis-

(Continued on page two, column six)

BRITISH RAIDS ON ENEMY AERODROMES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Admiralty reported today that the last 24 hours, many engagements have been carried out by our R. N. A. S. One of these patrols engaged two enemy spotting machines, one being shot down into the sea. The other landed almost intact within our lines. The pilot and observer of the latter were made prisoner. Two other enemy machines were driven down during a sweep by our machines. In conjunction with the bombing raid, nine enemy machines were encountered, five of which are believed to have been driven down out of control. Bombing raids were carried out by night on the St. Denis Western aerodrome, Gontrode aerodrome, Bruges docks, Thourout railway junction, and railway objectives near Ghent. Several tons of explosives were dropped.

During the morning of the 11th a bombing raid was made on Sparapellhoek, Thourout aerodrome, and Engel ammunition dump. At Sparapellhoek bombs were observed to explode among hangars, causing much smoke and at Thourout a direct hit was observed on the hangar. At the Engel ammunition dump a large fire was caused. The bombing formation was attacked by the enemy machines and one of the latter was shot down, smoking and out of control. Many tons of explosives were dropped. All machines and pilots returned safely.

PROPAGANDA TO HALT WAR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A huge peace propaganda, emanating probably from Switzerland, is working throughout the United States, the State Department declared on Tuesday afternoon, trying to encourage pacifists and to discourage the United States war preparations. Evidence in the hands of the State Department that the propaganda is being widely spread in this country has been turned over to the Department of Justice for investigation and subsequent criminal prosecution.

Alarmed by the tremendous war preparations of this country since the beginning of hostilities against Germany, the Central Powers, the State Department believes, are striving desperately to discourage the American war sentiment. The propaganda is regarded not so much an effort to obtain peace as to discourage war preparation and to encourage—in the usual German method—the pacifists and traitors who have tried to influence the public.

Prosecution of the peace propagandists in this country will be left entirely to the Department of Justice. State Department agents are constantly turning in evidence of the propaganda. This is being sent to the Department of Justice. State Department officials are not convinced that the propaganda emanates from an organized center. They do believe, though, that it has resulted in a concerted attempt to stem the tide of men and munitions that is threatening Germany from this country.

CONCESSIONS BY GERMANY URGED

Center Endeavors to Persuade Government to Yield With Regard to Belgium—Pan-Germans Still for Annexation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—According to a Berlin telegram, the German Chancellor's special committee met on Monday to discuss the reply to the papal note, the discussion being concluded after several hours' deliberation and careful examination of all views.

Meanwhile, the Bavarian Kurier declares it has good grounds for stating that the reply will contain an important declaration concerning Germany's attitude toward Belgium, and observations in the German Center organs generally indicate that the Center is endeavoring to persuade the German Government to make such concessions concerning Belgium as would, it believes, conciliate American opinion at least, and thus smooth the way for an understanding with the United States at any rate.

Opposed to this movement toward a compromise is the annexationist campaign being conducted with renewed vigor by Pan-Germans throughout the country and the latter, the development of which is the formation of a new organization called the German Fatherland Party with the alleged purpose of affording the Reichstag majority. Its nominal leaders are Duke John Albert of Mecklenburg and Grand Admiral Tirpitz, but the active organizer is Dr. Kapp, retired Government official, who attacked von Bethmann-Hollweg in anonymous pamphlets last year.

The Vorwaerts points out that the Chancellor has not rejected the assistance proffered by the organization and thus strengthens the impression that he is only awaiting an opportunity to use it. In the circumstances, therefore, the Socialist paper adds, all hopes must center on the Reichstag.

Peace Proposal Favored

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin message says the Vorwaerts comments favorably on the proposal put forward by the Hungarian Roman Catholic bishop, Herr Fraknel, that the parliaments of Germany and Austria-Hungary should invite the British, French and American parliaments each to appoint three delegates to open a noncommittal exchange of views under the presidency of the Pope or his representative.

ERROR IN SEA FIGHT STORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attention was called on Tuesday afternoon to the fact that the announcement of the Navy Department that six submarines had probably been sunk in an attack upon American merchant ships was incorrect. Secretary Daniels issued the following statement late in the afternoon, after the original had been published generally throughout the country: "My attention has just been called to a serious error made in transcribing the report of the attack made on the Westgo and other vessels. I gave the report to the press this morning exactly as it was presented to me, stating that two of the steamers attacked were sunk and probably all of the submarines were lost. The cablegram, I now find, stated that one of the submarines was probably lost."

M. PAINLEVE'S ATTEMPTS FAIL

Unsuccessful in Effort to Form a Ministry in France, but Agrees to Try Again at the Request of M. Poincare

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Contrary to all expectations, M. Painlevé has so far failed to form a Ministry, but on request of M. Poincaré he has agreed to make a further effort. On Tuesday evening it appeared certain that M. Painlevé had been successful, and a meeting of his collaborators, including two Socialists, MM. Thomas and Varenne, was held at the War Office. At 11:30 p. m. the two Socialists left the meeting to confer with the Socialist committee. Before their return the meeting at the War Office had broken up and soon after 12:30 M. Painlevé came out and informed the press that at the last minute his effort to form a Cabinet on national lines which would have included representatives of all parties, had failed.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Following a conference with statesmen whose support he had obtained, M. Painlevé, who is endeavoring to organize a Cabinet, late on Tuesday issued the following list as the probable composition of the new ministry to succeed that of M. Ribot:

Premier and Minister of War, M. Painlevé.
Minister of Justice, Joseph Thierry.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Ribot.
Minister of the Interior, M. Steeg.
Minister of the Navy, M. Chaumet.
Minister of Munitions, Albert Thomas.

Minister of Finance, M. Klotz.
Minister of Colonies, René Besnard.
Minister of Public Works and of National Reconstruction, Raoul Peret.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. Verenne.
Minister of Labor, Daniel Vincent.
Minister of Commerce, M. Clementel.
Minister of Agriculture, Jean Dupuy.
Minister of Provisions, M. Loucheur.
Minister of Propaganda, Henry Franklin-Bouillon.

Ministers of State, M. Barthou, M. Bougeols, René Renoult and M. Doumer.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—M. Painlevé, Minister of War in the Ribot Cabinet, has informed M. Poincaré that the Government he has consented to form will be a Government of national union which will direct the foreign policy of the country to an increasing vigor and prosecution of the war. It is anticipated that M. Painlevé will retain the Ministry of War and there will be no change in the Ministries of Marine and Armaments.

The Minister of Marine, M. Charles Chaumet, who retains the post in the new cabinet, during his entire parliamentary career has evinced a strong interest, as well as technical knowledge of naval matters. He was first elected by Bordeaux in 1902 and has continued ever since to represent that important seaport town. Financial and other questions connected with naval administration were the subject of constant interpellations of the Government on the part of M. Chaumet who was appointed reporter of the naval budget in 1907 and again in 1910.

In 1911 M. Monis, then president of the council, appointed M. Chaumet to the Undersecretaryship of State for Posts and Telegraphs, and he filled this post from 1911 to 1912 in the cabinets of MM. Caillaux, Poincaré and Briand. In 1915 he was elected president of the Navy Commission. Politically, M. Chaumet belongs to the Republicans of the Left.

NEW SPANISH ARTILLERY UNIT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—General Marina, Captain-General of Barcelona, has announced the forthcoming creation at the garrison there of a new artillery unit comprising 600 men, 500 horses and six batteries of four pieces.

DAILY INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER 12, 1917

Business and Finance.....	Pages 12-13
Stock Market Quotations.....	1
Wood Trade in Waiting Position.....	1
London Money Market Conditions.....	1
American Smelting's Earnings.....	1
Dividends Declared.....	1
Weather Report.....	1
Editorials.....	Page 18
"The Retort Courteous".....	1
Ten Million Tons of Shipping.....	1
Reconstruction in Mexico.....	1
Punta Arenas.....	1
Notes and Comments.....	1
Argentina Dismisses German Charge d'Affaires.....	1
General Korniloff Still Outside Petrograd.....	1
Peace Question in Germany.....	1
Secret Records Reveal Kaiser's Plan to Subjugate the World.....	1
Comment on Mr. Wilson's Note.....	1
Press Comments on Sweden's Course.....	1
Alien Drafting and Enemy Trading.....	1
Bills Before Senate.....	1
Senator Jones Insists on High Tax on War Profits.....	1
General News.....	1
Trade Union Federations Meet.....	1
Swiss Electric Traction Plans.....	1
University Built in American Style.....	1
Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.....	1
Enemy Trading Bill Explained.....	1
Farmer-to-Consumer Prices.....	1
Federal Control of Sugar on Oct. 1.....	1
Two "No White Bread" Days Per Week in Massachusetts.....	1
Federal Board Finds New England Coal Prices Unreasonable.....	1
Canadian Dynamiters Given Trial.....	1

INDEPENDENCE OF LITHUANIA ASKED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—According to a Cracow message to the Vossische Zeitung the Lithuanian Poles have presented a memorandum to the president of the Polish Club demanding the independence of Lithuania and its union with Poland. Meanwhile, Count Rounikier, who has returned from Berlin, states that 90 per cent there favor the annulment of the promise given Nov. 5, 1916, and the enforcement of severer military rule in Poland, but that the German Government has decided against that line of action. Count Rounikier has proposed the appointment of Count Tarnowski as head of the Polish Government with the control of all regulations issued by the commanders of the army of occupation, abolition of boundaries between territories occupied by Germany and Austria-Hungary, provision of protection for workers and a grant of 500,000,000 marks for the restoration of the country.

NAMES OF COAL MEN AGAIN ASKED

Conrad W. Crooker in Telegram to Federal Trade Board Makes Demand for Information on Boston Report

Names and addresses of coal dealers in Boston who, according to the recent report of the Federal Trade Commission "did not hesitate to take advantage of the necessities of the public and to charge for anthracite a price that netted them unreasonable margins" have been a second time demanded of the commission by Conrad W. Crooker, acting as his first communication on the subject, dated Sept. 4, said, "as counsel for a large number of coal consumers, as a citizen and as candidate for attorney general."

Mr. Crooker's second demand was sent, as a telegram, last night. It is addressed to William J. Harris, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and says:

"I can see no justification for any policy of concealment on the part of commission as to identity of men or interests who have taken and are now taking gross advantage of our people in matter of coal prices.

"I believe that if there was ever any justification for commission's original finding in this matter that pitiless publicity should be given all details of situation in possession of commission and that any other course will undoubtedly create impression that further there was no foundation in fact for commission's original finding or commission has been intimidated by coal dealers and is afraid to back up its position with actual facts as to this matter.

"In interest of my clients and of general public I again demand names of all dealers who as found by commission did not hesitate to take advantage of the necessities of the public and to charge for anthracite a price that netted them unreasonable margins.

"May I have the courtesy of a reply by wire at my own expense?"

While this demand was being sent, there crossed on the wires, as a telegram addressed to Mr. Crooker, the following, dated Sept. 10:

"In response to your telegram of Sept. 4, I am enclosing the two statements given by the Federal Trade Commission to the public through the newspapers regarding the retail coal situation in Boston. The first statement, giving the commission's attitude, covers the situation fully and accurately. It was seen fit to issue the second statement for the obvious reason that the newspapers, in paraphrasing the commission's first statement of Aug. 25, had apparently failed clearly to differentiate between 'margins' and 'profits' which were shown to have been realized by Boston retailers. The second statement, as it plainly shows on its face, was merely

(Continued on page two, column four)

MISSING LINKS IN KAISER AND TZAR INTRIGUE SHOWN

Secret Diplomatic Records Tell Facts About Determination of German Emperor for the Subjugation of the World

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Christian Science Monitor is able today to throw additional light on the facts recently revealed concerning the secret correspondence carried on between the Emperor William and Tzar Nicholas, during the years from 1904 to 1907, and supplies the missing links in that correspondence by showing how the intrigue failed. These additional facts verify the narrative already published, and bear additional testimony that the Emperor William sought an alliance of powers against Great Britain. Indeed, it was his plan to precipitate the war at least 10 years before it finally began.

It is impossible to state the source of the information further than to say that it comes from a diplomatist who had personal knowledge of the incidents related. What he says has been confirmed by independent research among authentic archives.

As far back as late in the year 1870, shortly after Sedan, Bismarck, holding aloof when approached by neutrals beseeching for an armistice with France, and informing them of the impossible condition that the defense of Paris must be delivered up to the Germans, let it be known that Germany desired a speedy peace "in order that we may prepare for world domination." This is on record in Earl Granville's memoirs. And to the propositions for peace, even then, France replied, through Jules Favre, "A shameful peace would mean a war of extermination at no distant period."

It was at this juncture that the Pan-Germanic League came into existence. This was an organization in Germany born of the desire for world domination, and directed particularly against England. Its fundamental purpose was to overthrow the British Empire and substitute German domination. This purpose was as strong, even in the days of Gladstone, as at the present time. Later, the adherents of the league began to see they could not obtain their end. They kept their object, however, constantly before their eyes, and activities were going on throughout the last years of the Nineteenth Century to make mischief between England and some other great power, it mattered little which.

The foregoing is related in order that the incidents about to be revealed for the first time may be clearly understood as showing Emperor William's sinister purpose.

It will be recalled that at the period of the Russo-Japanese War, Great Britain had an alliance with Japan. In the correspondence between Emperor William and the Tzar recently published the Emperor refers to the North Sea trawler incident. He was jealous of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and sought to bring about irritation between Great Britain and Russia. How Russia gained information that caused her Admiralty to suspect that a Japanese torpedo boat flotilla was lurking in the North Sea in wait for the Russian fleet, has been a mystery.

The Emperor William, it is now revealed, sent a warning to the Tzar that Japanese torpedo boats were waiting in the harbor of Hull to attack the Russian fleet. He knew this was untrue, but he wished at least to irritate the Tzar, and hoped that the fleet, in going out, might attack any boats met in its course in the night. The chances were that these boats would be British. The French Government knew about this warning given the Tzar, and sent information to St. Petersburg intended to keep the Russian Government from falling into the trap.

Russia, however, did fall into the trap, and so following the attack on the trawlers, France used her friendly offices in bringing about an understanding that prevented any serious consequences. The French Government was the special concern of the Emperor during the period when relations between England and Russia were strained and desired that France should break her agreement with England, made in 1904, and join the German-Russian combination, leaving England isolated. France was inclined to join Russia provided an agreement could be formed not to make war.

Now appears another incident that shows how the Kaiser was not confining himself to his "Willy" telegrams at the time to influence Russia. Count Witte was on his way back to Russia after the conclusion of the Portsmouth Peace Conference. The Emperor William invited him to pass a few days at his hunting lodge, to get needed rest. While in the seclusion of this lodge the imperial host proposed to Count Witte that he urge the Tzar to enter an alliance of Russia, Germany and France, as a counterpoise to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. That Count Witte at least bore this message home, is shown in the fact that soon thereafter the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs advised the Tzar that the Tzar's father had left

A written warning to the Russian Foreign Office not to enter any alliance with Germany unless at least a third power was also a party to it.

The Tsar, then, as a dutiful son, and yet anxious to enter an alliance with Germany, looked toward France as the power that should come in and enable him technically to keep faith with his father. He told the Kaiser about the situation, and the Emperor, seeing now more than ever the desirability of France's yielding, increased the fervor of his representations at Paris. But France refused, and Germany then sought revenge against France by stirring up the Moroccan troubles, in which both Russia and England supported France.

It is told now, also, that at the time of the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations, the German Emperor used frantic efforts to lure the United States into a combination with Germany against Japan, but all his efforts failed. Indeed, the anti-Japanese propaganda of the German Government, begun at Portsmouth, has never ceased to this day, and the insistent effort of the United States Government has been to circumvent these influences against Japan.

Returning to the period of the correspondence between William and Nicholas, the National Review said, with possibly no specific knowledge of what was transpiring at the time, "well-informed persons have long suspected that, unbeknown to the mass of Russia, and entirely unknown to France, some occult understanding exists between the Berlin Government and the Russian Foreign Office."

The record of the Emperor William's activities looking to world domination, presenting to him as its first great problem the breaking down of Great Britain's power, covers all the years of his reign. This record shows his purpose and that of the Pan-German League to have been identical.

In December, 1904, when he was beginning his correspondence with Nicholas, the following was published widely in the United States: "Since his accession to the throne, 17 years ago, the German Emperor has been uninterruptedly choosing the realization of one single aim, namely, the elevation of Germany to the position of supreme political power in the world. This ambition is based on the Kaiser's absolute personal conviction that the Germans are destined by God Almighty to uphold the Christian religion and Christian morality on earth."

The Emperor's method of upholding the Christian religion on earth is read in the Christian morality administered to Belgium, the Christian executions of Miss Cavell and Captain Pratt, the highly moral murder of innocents in England by bombs, the Christian sinking of the Lusitania and hundreds of other ships without warning, and now the proposed Christian butchery of unoffending sailor men without leaving a trace.

PETROGRAD NOT YET REACHED BY GEN. KORNILOFF

(Continued from page one)

sources sufficient to enable him to attain the immediate ends he has in view.

The Daily Chronicle

What were General Korniloff's motives and what are his intentions? Regarding the latter, it is obvious that Korniloff would scarcely have put the pistol at the Government's head last Saturday unless he believed he could fire it. The immediate future should show whether he can—whether, that is, the decisive physical force in Russia is under his control or under Kerensky's.

In the present state of the Russian army no prudent outsider can venture to answer the question in advance, nor is it easier to be sure why he acted. Is he, as Kerensky says, a counter-revolutionary traitor, or is he a national patriot who has finally despaired of the present Government's taking the necessary steps to restore discipline and save the country? Events in Russia follow such topsy-turvy courses that no man's past is a sure guide to his future; but Korniloff's past is all to his credit. At the time of the revolution it was he who personally arrested the Tsarina, and he had acted ever since down to last Saturday as a loyal citizen and patriotic soldier.

Events in Galicia, in Bukovina, in Rumania, and on the Riga front seem to have fully justified his demand for restoration of the death penalty and of effective military discipline both on and behind the front. His necessity was admitted by Kerensky, though with extreme and publicly expressed reluctance. But in the fortnight which had elapsed since the Moscow conference nothing has been done by the Government in this direction. A measure was drafted, but it remains a draft.

Meanwhile, after a conference and on the very day before the Riga disaster, the Soviet at Petrograd passed a resolution protesting against the introduction of capital punishment in any form whatever. It has since been engaged in asserting the view that what happened at Riga was in no way due to military misconduct, but resulted solely from German artillery superiority—a view which is not only in conflict with the military communiques, but seems difficult to reconcile with the rapidity of the enemy's 50-mile advance through and beyond a position of great natural strength.

Recent arrivals in London from Petrograd have painted a picture of conditions there pointing to the inevitability of a military dictatorship unless Russia was to be engulfed in a maelstrom of talk and theory. Kerensky's authority was described as based on nothing more substantial than eloquence. If Korniloff has the Cossacks at his back he controls the one solid, disciplined section of the Russian nation, and initial victory over such

military opposition as Kerensky refers to in his proclamations would bring to Korniloff's support most, if not all, of the counter-revolutionary forces which still exist in Russia.

Among those who know most about Korniloff here there is little disposition to believe that he is influenced by reactionary motives and the Scandinavian reports relative to the disappearance of Grand Duke Nicholas are not connected with Korniloff's move. That Korniloff's demand should have been preferred through M. Lvoff, a member of the Duma, which remains the only constitutional representative body in Russia, is taken to be an indication that Korniloff has no ambitions to restore the monarchy.

Morning Post

Germany may enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that her sinister intrigues have produced a cataclysm in the revolution, which, in whatever its other results may consist, must, as we continue to believe, ultimately destroy and eradicate German predominance in Russia. Germany may now perceive that her advance in the Riga district, which affords the German Emperor such excessive gratification, has hastened another crisis in which, troubled as the prospect is at present, we can discern hope for Russia but none for Germany.

The Times

The times says that the outlook is very dark and that it affects the war on every front, for the Allies begin to realize that even in the most favorable circumstances the revival of the Russians' military efficiency is bound to be remote. It declares that General Korniloff is not a traitor, and says that if his ultimatum to the Petrograd authorities on Saturday was tantamount to dictatorship, it was evidently because he felt there was no alternative left. Kerensky has failed to restore order and stability in the army because he long had been in a false position. His Provisional Government has been at the beck and call of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, whose pernicious influence almost brought Russia to ruin. Committees will never save Russia, but in a very short time they will wreck the revolution if they are not deprived of the power to interfere.

Daily News

Whatever is the outcome of the present collision, it can hardly fail to leave chaos more chaotic and confusion more confounded. The miracle that will rescue the unhappy country from its fate may yet happen, but we cannot see from whence it can come.

Daily Graphic

The Graphic thinks that the prompt measures taken by Mr. Kerensky will do much to avert disaster, adding that "it was through a worse ordeal that France had to pass, during and after the revolution, but she came forth purified and strengthened, and Russia can do the same, as it is a land with mighty possibilities."

Manchester Guardian

The Manchester Guardian still sees in Mr. Kerensky the man of the hour: "If the army will not fight for the revolution, then not only will the western Allies probably have to reckon with the loss of their ally, but the cause of freedom will have suffered one of the gravest of disasters. We of the West will mourn it not only because of the heavier burden that will be imposed on us, but because the democracies of the West have quite sincerely seen in the emancipation of the Russian people the greatest and most fruitful event of this terrible war."

SPANISH SOCIALISTS DISMISS THEIR CHIEF

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The Spanish Socialists have taken a remarkable step in withdrawing the leadership of the party from Señor Pablo Iglesias for having condemned the recent revolutionary movement. Señor Iglesias, who for a long time past has been a striking figure in the politics of the Left, although he has kept himself much in the background, has been the only representative of the party in the Chamber.

Dr. Sole Y Plata, president of the Catalan Union of Barcelona, who was recently arrested at the instance of the military authorities, has been set at liberty. Fully 2000 miners in the region of Asturias have resumed work, although damage has been caused at some mines, at which it is impossible to resume work. The King has conferred the Order of Charles III, on Señor Sanchez Guerra, Minister of the Interior, in recognition of the splendid services he has rendered to the state throughout his career and particularly during the recent crisis.

VON HINDENBURG AND WILSON NOTE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Replying to the Württemberg Chambers of Commerce, which have recorded their rejection of "President Wilson's presumptuous attempt to interfere with Germany's domestic affairs," Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to the German newspapers, has sent the following message: "As an answer to the presumptuous words of President Wilson, the German nation has placed itself unitedly and firmly behind its Emperor and his words and has rejected all foreign interference in German affairs. We must now remain united, steel hard and determined to achieve victory. Thereby we shall shorten the war. Let this be the feeling of every German."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

sides was violent. Two attacks by German airmen on Dunkirk caused some casualties.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German, official statement issued on Tuesday reads:

Eastern War Theater—Front of Prince Leopold: Between the Russian positions and our own, from the sea to the Dvina, there were numerous encounters between advanced troops. The enemy troops lost a number of prisoners. Advances by Russian raiding parties in the forest region north of Husiatyn and on the lower Zbrocz were repulsed.

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the southern corner of Bukovina the Russians launched an attack but they have only obtained local advantages near Solka.

Between the Trotus and Oltuz valleys the enemy forces have not repeated their fruitless attacks up to the present.

Macedonian front: In the mountain region southwest of Lake Ochrida, German and Austro-Hungarian forces on Monday prevented the French from making a further advance.

Western Theater—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The artillery battle in Flanders increased temporarily to great intensity on the coast and in the Ypres salient. Advances by the English southeast of Langemark and north of Frezenberg were repulsed.

Near Villert, to the northwest of St. Quentin, fresh fighting developed early Tuesday morning which ended in our favor.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Enterprises by French reconnoitering detachments, most of which were preceded by violent artillery preparations, were frustrated in the northwest of Rheims and in several sectors of the Champagne.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse strong French forces attacked on Monday morning from the Fosse Wood to the Chaume Wood. Enemy forces which had penetrated into our fighting zone to the south of the Waville Wood were repulsed by a counter-attack.

On the remainder of the front French storming waves were broken down with heavy losses under our defensive fire.

During the day repeated attempts of the enemy troops to attack failed every time. We pushed our lines forward at some points.

The supplementary statement issued from general headquarters last night says that there are no reports of any important fighting.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—This morning's communiqué states that early this morning the enemy forces attacked the British trenches east of Hargicourt under cover of a heavy barrage. Their infantry was repulsed with rifle and machine gun fire. The British carried out successful raids last night northeast of Bullecourt and south of Lombardeszyde. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy forces and a few prisoners were captured by the British troops.

Hostile artillery has been active during the night in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle and in the Ypres sector.

The official communiqué made public on Tuesday follows:

In the last few days, owing to unfavorable weather, operations by our naval aircraft have been restricted. In the operations which occurred, however, one enemy aircraft was shot down and another was driven down out of control.

Bombs have been dropped on the Houtave airdrome, but owing to bad visibility the results could not be observed. All our machines returned safely.

We captured a few prisoners on Monday night in the course of the local fighting in the neighborhood of Villoret, southeast of Hargicourt.

The hostile artillery actively continued to the east of Ypres during the early part of the night.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday follows:

Enemy surprise attacks north of Jouy and northeast of Cerny were repulsed by our fire. We conducted raids into the German lines in the region southeast of Vauxaillon and in the Champagne to the north of the Casque. We destroyed supplies and made prisoners.

Our batteries took under fire enemy troops south of Justincourt.

On both banks of the Meuse there was intermittent artillery fighting.

Last night German aeroplanes bombarded Dunkirk region, and bombs which fell on a hospital wounded about 15 women.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

The official communication issued by the War Office on Tuesday reads:

There was quite pronounced artillery activity in Belgium, in the sector of Casemates Plateau and on both banks of the Meuse.

On Sept. 10 three German aeroplanes were brought down in engagements with our pilots. A fourth enemy machine was destroyed by our special guns.

In bomb fighting before Dixmude an enemy patrol was dispersed by one of ours.

Our aeroplanes have carried out in the last two days 75 flights, taken numerous photographs, made reconnaissances and engaged in several combats. In addition, an enemy aeroplane was brought down on Tuesday morning inside our lines, and a second

airplane was brought down in the enemy lines near Schorbak.

Eastern theater, Sept. 10: French and Russian troops have extended their progress in the region northwest of Lake Malik and have occupied Grabowitza and Prensht and the heights which border Cervai, between these two villages. In the course of their operations on Sunday and today they took more than 150 prisoners, including four officers, and captured three guns, three machine guns and other materials.

British aviators have successfully bombarded on enemy camp in the region of Ruhel.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday follows:

On the Gulf of Riga coast our advance detachments moved to the line of the River Indupelispause, meeting with slight opposition. Between the Pakof Road and the Dvina there were encounters between advance units, most of which ended favorably for us. On the remainder of the front there have been artillery duels and fusillades.

Rumanian front: In the region south of Radutz the enemy troops undertook an offensive on the section of our positions near the village of Solko. The attack was repulsed. In the region east of Kimpolung our troops captured a height east of the village of Stritoura. In some sectors in the region west of Oknow there were violent bombardments. An enemy offensive northwest of the village of Slonik has been repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday says: On the front, as a whole, the activity was confined mainly to the artillery.

West of Lake Garda, the enemy forces, after intense artillery preparation, attacked our advanced posts between the Cere Cancell Valley and Lake Ledro. They succeeded in gaining a foothold in one of them, but were immediately driven out.

At the mouth of the Tumavo storming parties, which, with the support of infantry waves, moved against our position on the extreme right wing, were stopped and put to flight with severe losses by our efficacious barrage fire.

In Albania on Monday our parties, supporting French troops in operations in the Devoli Valley, carried an enemy trench in the Iplisum, southeast of Berat, and captured prisoners.

NAMES OF COAL MEN AGAIN ASKED

(Continued from page one)

an explanation of the difference between "margins" and "profits"; in no sense was it meant to retract or weaken any conclusion presented in the original statement of Aug. 25."

The foregoing telegram is signed "Federal Trade Commission, by L. L. Bracken, Secretary." To Mr. Crocker it seemed unsatisfactory as ignoring the main point of his inquiry, about names of the dealers censured in the Federal Trade Commission's report. He said today:

"I shall again demand the names of the dealers in question. The Federal Trade Commission has made certain charges. Who are the men or firms guilty of having taken 'advantage of the necessities of the public?' The laws of Massachusetts provide a remedy for this, if we can know who is to blame. Why should not the Federal Trade Commission give the names? Why should not the Attorney-General of the State act under the information that I seek, if the commission has made a true report? I want to know these things, as a candidate for the office of Attorney-General, as a lawyer representing many coal buyers and as a citizen of Massachusetts."

Mr. Crocker's telegram of Sept. 4 unmistakably demanded the names of the dealers who charged what the Federal Trade Commission termed extortionate prices. In its report, issued Aug. 25, the commission said:

"In conclusion it may be said that the coal dealers of Boston with a few notable exceptions, did not hesitate during the period under discussion, to take advantage of the necessities of the public, and to charge for anthracite a price that netted them unreasonable margins."

What were these "unreasonable margins?" They were \$2.45 to \$4.42 a ton gross profit, in April and May last spring, between the price of coal as Boston dealers receive it, with the freight paid, on tracks in Boston, or at yards having water front, with the cost of transportation paid, and the price paid by the dealer's customers. The dealer's expenses had to be paid, but the commission distinctly said in its report that \$2 a ton was "ordinarily an ample margin." Some who have investigated the conditions of the retail coal trade in Boston say that \$1.50 a ton is ample to pay all the expenses of the retail dealer, fixed and incidental, and to give him a fair profit.

Action by the attorney general of Massachusetts, Henry C. Attwill, may be taken, as a consequence of the report of the Federal Trade Commission, toward an investigation of the Boston coal situation. Assistant Attorney General Seagrave said yesterday that Mr. Attwill had under consideration the question of how far the national Food and Fuel Control Act might affect his powers and duties under state laws, as well as general consideration of the coal question.

Coal dealers in and about Boston continue to ask \$9.50 a ton uniformly for all sizes of anthracite except pea. At the prices fixed by the President, for the sale of coal at the mines, under the Food and Fuel Control Act, egg and stove anthracite now costs in Boston \$7.20 to \$7.45 a long ton, of 2240 pounds, or \$6.43 to \$6.65 a short ton, of 2000 pounds, uniformly sold to householders. At the uniform selling price of \$9.50 there is thus a gross profit to the dealer of \$2.85 to \$3.07 a ton. Retail prices throughout the country are to be fixed by Fuel Commissioner Garfield, under the Food and Fuel Control Act, but this action is not probably for at least a month.

Coal Conservation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A coal conservation campaign, an advisory board from the coal industry to aid Fuel Administrator Garfield and priority relief to homes where the need is regarded vital, are among the Government's constructive plans for dealing with the coal crisis.

These plans, it has been learned, are in addition to the announced policy of rapid solution of price problems by state fuel controllers, local retail price committees and efficient mobilization of coal production and transportation.

By Oct. 1, Dr. Garfield hopes to have the entire undertaking under way. The conservation campaign will be launched immediately. If everything else fails, it is said, the coal produced will be pooled under government control and distributed arbitrarily by government agencies wherever most needed.

In Dr. Garfield's office today, the Ohio coal magnates conferred with the Fuel Administrator, while operators from the Kansas district, headed by Harry Taylor, met with Assistant Fuel Administrator Nimms. These were the first of a series of conferences with operators from every field, at which the Government's plans will be told and the cooperation of the coal owners sought.

Operators protesting President Wilson's prices are given uniform cost sheets which they must fill out and return to the Fuel Administrator.

John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, has taken up his duties as aid to Mr. Garfield in estimating costs of production of coal. He will soon be joined on the advisory board by representatives of the anthracite and bituminous operators, the War Industries Board's priority committee, the Shipping Board and perhaps other Government branches.

The coal conservation campaign will follow the lines of Herbert C. Hoover's plans for food conservation. The best methods of tending a furnace, banking a fire at night and conserving the fuel supply, will be taught throughout the entire country.

A. F. OF L. BRANCH ELECTS OFFICERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor. LAWRENCE, Mass.—Election of officers is to be the principal business at today's session of the thirty-second annual convention of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor in this city. Nominations yesterday gave the following officers no opponents: President, George H. Wrenn of Springfield, renamed; secretary-treasurer, Martin T. Joyce of Boston, renamed. Contests for these offices will be held: Vice-presidents, Walter Mullen of Boston, Michael J. Hines of Boston, William A. Neally of Lynn, Frank A. Warren of Lowell, William E. Wood of Brockton, Dennis J. Maloney of Waltham, Thomas H. Garraghy of Boston, William H. Haskins of Worcester, John W. Powers of Fall River; legislative committee, John MacDougall of Haverhill, Ignatius McNulty of Boston, John W. Sherman of Boston, Henry Sterling of Boston, Arthur Harriman of New Bedford, Charles J. Hodgson of Boston; delegates to the A. F. of L. convention at Buffalo, N. Y., John F. Stevens, vice-president of the Boston Central Labor Union and Patrick H. Jennings, secretary of the union.

Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, was the principal speaker at yesterday's afternoon session. He introduced a resolution to ask Congress to pass a law expelling all aliens between the ages of 21 and 31 years who have not declared their intentions of becoming citizens and who refuse to do so. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote. Mr. McGrady said that he was sure that Porto Rican labor was to be imported by the American Woolen Company despite denials from the president of the company.

Another resolution adopted yesterday

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day called on Congress to empower the President to seize and operate any plant whose owner will do nothing toward effecting a settlement if a strike is in progress. Boston, Chelsea and Revere were named for the next convention by the respective delegates.

ARGENTINA SENDS LUXBURG HOME

(Continued from page one)

cussed in the Dutch press. The Nieuwe Courant says:

"If these revelations are true the Swedish Department of Foreign Affairs has had a false idea of the duties of neutrality, and by thus favoring one belligerent has brought Sweden into a difficult international situation."

The Telegram ends a long leader with the observation that this revelation gives the coup de grace to any idea of a Stockholm peace conference.

The only Dutch paper attempting to apologize for Sweden is the Taasdoode, which declares the whole business has been unfairly exaggerated by the British and American press. The paper urges that considering the grave crimes committed by belligerents against neutrals the belligerent press has no right to complain when neutrals make a mistake in their treatment of belligerents.

Suppresses Swedish Message

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The Hamburg Fremdenblatt received a special telegram on the Swedish-Argentine incident, including the text of Count Luxburg's dispatches, in time for its Sunday issue, but refrained from publishing the message. It contented itself temporarily with a paragraph under the headline "Wilson's Spies," picturing the American Government as interfering with the harmless and legitimate diplomatic correspondence of a neutral state.

The Berlin papers of Sunday contain no mention of the affair.

Italian Press Comment

ROME, Italy (Monday)—A note of indignation characterizes Italian press comment upon the Swedish revelations, the Giornale d'Italia alluding to the acts revealed as a "diplomatic crime without precedent in history," while the Messaggero refers to Sweden as having lowered herself to do "dirty tricks for Germany." The Tribuna says that if Mr. Lansing had not given tangible proof of what had occurred it would have been unbelievable.

COMMITTEE REJECTS THE HARDWICK BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Critics of the selective draft are placing this country in a "situation of extreme peril," the Senate Military Committee has stated, when reporting their unanimous recommendation to reject the Hardwick bill which would prevent the dispatching of drafted troops to France.

"The situation arising out of the spirit of opposition to the selective draft is serious," said the committee, and taken in connection with the unrest among the civilian population growing out of commercial and industrial conditions, stimulated in some cases doubtless by pro-German sympathizers and propagandists, places our country in a situation of extreme peril at a time when all should be united in a common cause."

GERMAN SUBMARINE IS TOWED INTO CADIZ

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—Another German submarine, U-293, has put into the harbor of Cadiz, towed by a Spanish torpedo boat. She was shot of lubricating oil, but was undamaged. According to the new Spanish regulations, she will be interned.

COMMENT IN CANADA ON REPLY TO POPE

Speaker Says President Wilson Ignorant of Germany, Which Is Proud of Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont. (Wednesday)—The Rev. Father Lewis Drummond, one of the most brilliant Roman Catholic priests in Western Canada, who was for some years in Winnipeg, and who is now one of the professors of the Jesuit College at Edmonton, the capital of the Province of Alberta, has been lecturing in the East. He recently spoke in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church at Port Arthur, Ont., and, according to a dispatch, he said in the course of his remarks, that there had been great misunderstanding over the Pope's letter, adding that he considered President Wilson's reply showed a lack of knowledge of the existing condition of affairs in Germany.

Further on, Father Drummond remarked: "President Wilson takes for granted that the German people want to change their government. They do not. They are proud of their present government. After three years of war the Allies have not gained an inch of ground, and as for the starving out of Germany, it seems well nigh impossible."

"President Wilson," Father Drummond continued, "is a clever man and though one of the finest philosophers in the world outside the Roman Catholic church, is nothing but a phrasemonger. President Wilson has never been to Europe, and his views are not cosmopolitan. His speeches and his letters show him to be completely ignorant of German."

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SWISS ELECTRIC TRACTION PLANS

Country Aroused to Action by Realizing Its Dependency on German Coal—Electrification of Railways Now Proceeding

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Dependent on Germany, in the midst of a great world war, for every ton of coal, Switzerland is bitterly regretting that she has so long neglected to develop her wonderful, and almost unlimited natural resources of water power. For more than 20 years, Swiss engineers have been talking of electrifying the whole network of state railways, and the war found the country with only one normal gauge railway operated by electricity, namely the Bern-Lötschberg-Simplon line. Forced now to beg, and also pay heavily for every truck load of German coal, the federal railways are resorting to all sorts of expedients to reduce their coal consumption. The number of trains has been greatly reduced in the past six months, and still more trains are to be taken off in October. Late evening and early morning trains will no longer run, and the main service will be confined as much as possible to the day time.

Other government departments, too, are taking measures to decrease the quantity of coal consumed. It has been decided to adopt so-called "English time" in all the public offices. That is, instead of the present business hours from 8 a. m. to noon and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m., the offices will be open from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. straight through, officials and clerks being allowed 40 minutes for lunch, and not two hours, as at present. Manufacturers and business houses of all kinds, to say nothing of thousands of private families, are worrying greatly over the question of their coal supply for the coming winter. Negotiations are in progress between the Swiss and German authorities for a continuance of the coal imports, and the Germans are promising to furnish the quantity demanded; but as they have failed to do so for some months past, the Swiss feel very skeptical, the more so as the supply of coal in Germany itself is quite inadequate to meet the home demands.

Had Switzerland not debated so long over the water-power question, she would have been much more independent today of her powerful and aggressive neighbor, Germany. Her enormous natural water resources are more than sufficient to operate all her railways and much more economically than the present system. The hundreds of thousands of francs paid to Germany for coal might be saved for expenditure at home. How economically Swiss railways can be operated by electricity may be seen from the report of the Bern-Lötschberg-Simplon line lately published. The electric part of the system runs from Spiez to Brig, a distance of 44 miles, and is continued from Brig, through the great Simplon tunnel to Iselle, at the Italian end, a distance of 12 miles. Travel on this road is free from all the disagreeable smoke and black dust caused by the ordinary steam locomotives and is particularly pleasant through the enormously long tunnel.

Completed at the end of 1912, the Lötschberg line is the only normal gauge railway of any international importance in Europe operated entirely by electricity. Traversing a sparsely populated territory with very few industrial establishments, the road is wholly dependent on the through traffic between Germany and Western Europe on the one side, and Italy on the other. In peace times, this traffic was very considerable. But the German-Italian traffic was kept up until the end of May, 1915, when Italy went into the war, and since then there has been really no international business.

The sudden paralysis of traffic, however, has only served to show how much more economical electric power is than coal and steam. The last report of the Lötschberg company for 1916 shows that the gross tonnage, multiplied by kilometers, transported in the year was 150,890,000, which required an expenditure of electric power of 6,520,000 of kilowatt hours. In 1915, the tonnage figure was 171,980,000 and the electric energy used 8,220,000 kilowatt hours.

Thus in spite of the reduction of traffic in 1916, the expenditure of electrical energy per ton transported was only 0.0452 kilowatt hours, instead of 0.047 kilowatt hours in 1915. Experiments showed that it was possible to adjust the quantity of power to the load carried so precisely that electric energy could actually be saved. This saving was accomplished by the use of small composite motor-cars, carrying both passengers and small merchandise, instead of the usual standard railway cars drawn by heavy electric locomotives. The number of locomotive kilometers run in 1916 was 502,862, compared with 534,474 in 1915, whilst the motor-car kilometers rose from 38,740 in 1915 to 51,656 in 1916.

The excellent results obtained from the use of electric power on the Lötschberg road have encouraged the Swiss Federal Railways to hasten the electrification of the Gothard line, the principal route from Germany to Italy. After years of discussion the work on this has now begun, but it will naturally take many months to complete. The stations at either end of the St. Gothard tunnel, Goeschenen and Altdorf, will have to be rebuilt and several steel bridges entirely reconstructed, as the ordinary electric locomotive is far heavier than the largest steam locomotive. After the Gothard line has been electrified, the other main and branch lines will be

dealt with in turn, until every kilometer of railway in Switzerland is operated exclusively by electricity.

One of the reasons for the delay in taking up this work of changing the operating power of the Swiss railways has been the difficulty of deciding as to the best electrical system to be adopted. There were two rival systems, one designed to furnish power for railway purposes exclusively, the other providing power which at such times as it was not being used by the railway, could be diverted for the use of manufacturing plants. The former was undoubtedly superior for railway purposes, but the other promises to be more profitable financially. In the end the federal Government decided on the latter for the Gothard line.

Owing to the irregularity of the supply, this use of the surplus electrical power is only possible in certain kinds of industries where comparatively few workers are employed. Electro-chemical works are especially adapted for this kind of supply, as the workers are all males, and their number, in proportion to the quantity of machinery and output, is relatively small. For textile factories, such irregular supply of power would not be practicable as so many of the workers are women and girls. The Swiss factory laws do not permit them to work at night which is just the time when most power is available, as there is hardly any night traffic on the Swiss railways.

The cost of the electrification of these railways will run into many millions francs, but the result will more than justify the outlay. Not only will it save Switzerland immense sums now paid to Germany for coal, but it will lessen her political and economic dependence upon Germany which has borne hard upon her since the outbreak of the war and threatens to become almost intolerable before peace is declared.

WORKING CLASS HOUSING PROBLEM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The question of housing and rehousing has laid hold of the imagination of the general public. During last year, and in the present year particularly, deputations have presented their views to the Local Government Board from every shade of opinion, and the Government has been sensible of the national demand for drastic improvements in all parts of the Kingdom. It was Mr. Walter Long, the former president of the Local Government Board, who declared that if men were allowed to come back from the trials of the war to dwellings unfit for decent human habitation, "it would be a negation of all we have said during this war, that we can never repay these men for what they have done for us."

As was recently mentioned in these columns, the first decisive steps of the present president of the Local Government Board, Mr. Hayes Fisher, have been to appoint a committee upon building construction, and, secondly, to circularize all local authorities, both urban and rural, to the effect that the Government has decided to afford financial assistance for the building of the large number of houses that will be required after the war.

Everybody with practical knowledge of housing in small country towns is aware that the greatest offenders amongst landlords are often amongst the local inhabitants, tradesmen, and small owners who, thanks to the apathy of the neighbors, or perhaps to the tenants' fear of being turned out, say nothing to the authorities about the lamentable condition of the dwellings. Collusion amongst the powers that be, is also responsible for much that is undesirable. Any housing reform must be thoroughly successful must initiate with local authorities, for the peculiar circumstances of any neighborhood, can only be known locally. It remains to be seen how the Government aid will be allotted, but in the interests of the progress of local government it is to be hoped that any neighborhood benefited will carry through the rates, even if only to a small extent, a proportion of the financial burden.

A Government grant will enable the central authorities to exert pressure upon local authorities, and the present moment would seem to be the chosen one in which to make it easier for small tenants to obtain redress from neighborhood authorities. The Housing of the Working Classes Act provided the machinery for an appeal to the Local Government Board, and now that the question of a Government grant is mooted a sterner hand will doubtless be laid upon lax administrators.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—On Aug. 3, both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies adjourned until Sept. 18. The last sitting of the Chamber was devoted to hearing the interpellations of two deputies with regard to salt mine concessions. M. Renaudel also brought up a resolution dealing with the shortage of paper and inviting the Government to do everything in its power to aid the press. The resolution was finally sent for consideration to the commission dealing with the subject, M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, also tabled a bill giving authority to the Minister of Commerce to restrict the use of paper and the raw materials employed in its manufacture. The Senate finally passed the Mourier Bill, which provides for equality in the rendering of public services in war time, and the bill dealing with rents. As a few modifications have been introduced in this bill by the Senate, it will have to be reconsidered and passed by the Chamber of Deputies in September, before it can become law.

ITALY'S CLAIMS AND JUGO-SLAVS

Emphasis Laid on the Necessity for a Friendly Agreement Between Two Peoples—Plea for Italian Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—A recent article in the Corriere della Sera shows a clear sense of the necessity for a friendly agreement between the southern Slavs and Italy. The declarations made by the Serbian Prime Minister to the London Times have, it affirms, accentuated the significance of the agreement lately concluded by him at Corfu with delegates of the Serbo-Croatian Slovene nations at present subject to Austria; they are particularly interesting to Italy. The question raised by the treaty of Corfu is a complex one, and the reasons for the objections which may be felt to it in some quarters should be understood. It is undeniable that the Jugo-Slav problem has been regarded rather dubiously in Italian circles, this dubiousness being probably due to the excessive claims and impossible program of certain Jugo-Slav propagandists which have irritated and alienated Italian public opinion. If the question is a complex one, at any rate its main outlines should be discussed frankly and without prejudice.

The position maintained by the Corriere della Sera in the matter was simply the corollary to, and the logical deduction from, the thesis which it had been promulgating regarding the dismemberment of Austria. If the victory of the Entente were to be a fruitful one, if the perils of new conflicts in a not far distant future were to be avoided, if the colossal edifice of German predominance in Central Europe were to be laid low, it was essential that Austria should not survive in her present form, it was indispensable that all the aspirations of the peoples fighting directly against her, or allied to throw off her yoke, should be satisfied, and that round that central nucleus new and independent states should be formed, as bulwarks against any fresh attempt at aggression.

That this fundamental and unanswerable contention ran counter to a certain amount of public opinion in the allied countries not directly at grips with Austria, was undeniable, but whether this opinion predominated more in England or in France, the writer did not know. The habit of considering Germany as the chief enemy was too deeply rooted to disappear in a moment, but there was no reason for a surrender to that opinion. The enemy combination must be considered as a whole; Germany and Austria were equally responsible and must both expiate the terrible crime they had committed against civilization—their fates were closely linked. Germany had need of a strong compact Austria which would serve her as a bridge to the east toward which her dreams of predominance were directed. In fact, it was impossible to save Austria without at the same time playing the game of her accomplice, who could not be reduced to impotency unless the nations whom Austria oppressed were taken from her. This point did not admit of further controversy. It was useless, however, only to talk of breaking up the union of the multifarious enemy, the program of reconstruction needed examination. Any work of demolition which was not accompanied by a definite program of rebuilding was useless and harmful. The best guarantee against Austria for the future lay in an agreement among those nations who must satisfy their most sacred aspirations at Austria's expense. To lay the basis for such an agreement was a work of the highest political wisdom, to which Baron Sonnino, with his practical disposition, had undoubtedly addressed himself. He would have to overcome many obstacles before he attained success, but there was no one better qualified than he to do so.

The greatest obstacle undoubtedly came from the dissensions that had separated Italy from the Southern Slavs, and it was by means of these dissensions that Austria, as active in her diplomatic and political defensive methods as in her military, endeavored to counter every attempt to encircle her. The behavior of Austria should be sufficient indication for those who were slow to comprehend the necessity for preparing a plan of action. The more hardly she was pressed by the Italian armies and the more clearly the Allies saw the need for detaching the oppressed nationalities from Austria, the more she tried to draw them to her and to transform them into a bulwark. The essential, primary duty of the Entente, in face of similar maneuvers, was carefully to cement the agreements among Austria's neighbors to which final victory would give the seal. Italy might assume this part with a good grace, because the formation of an anti-Austrian State on the other bank of the Adriatic was in correspondence with her own vital interests.

The question was whether Italy would benefit by having as a neighbor on the other coast a friendly nation, ready to make common cause with her against every attempt on the part of Austria, or if it would suit her better to tolerate the existence of a wedge directed toward Italy, between the Italian and Serbian frontiers, by means of which Austria, strongly backed up by the German block, could attempt to come closer. That was the issue at stake. The agreement with the future state, however, could not be concluded if all the obstacles still in the way were not removed. One thing needful for this result was that the Jugo-Slavs should give up their fantastic dreams, and descending to facts, should understand what were the essential rights and claims

which Italy, both on account of her past and of her future, could not give up. Her frontiers were traced inevitably by nature, by history and by the most elementary strategic requirements. Her rights might run counter to some of the aspirations of Jugo-Slavia, but an agreement between them both might be obtained if sane political feeling animated the negotiations and if these were conducted with a broad outlook towards the future. Jugo-Slavia might be united and free if it knew how to moderate its pretensions. Its representatives must not forget that the founders of Italian unity were great because they knew how to make sacrifices. Nice and Savoy had been dear to every Italian heart, but the unity of the country was the inestimable good that they had held in view, and the sacrifices had been freely made. Italy had already given proof of her good wishes to Serbia and the Jugo-Slavs, and in the treaties which bound her to the Allies had renounced, in a way compatible with her most essential rights, a part of her program, in order that the Slav nation on the other side of the Adriatic should have free access to the sea. It was for the Jugo-Slavs to obtain by their moderation the support of Italy in obtaining the fulfillment of their ideal. The head of the Serbian Government, M. Pashitch, declared that the representatives of the future state understood the need of a sincere agreement with Italy. It was to be hoped that Baron Sonnino and the head of the Serbian Government had, during their conversation in London over the Corfu program, been able to set upon it that seal which alone could render it vital to the common interests of Italy, Serbia and the whole Entente.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN SCHOOL PRIZE DAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The annual inspection and distribution of prizes at the Royal Hibernian School in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, took place in ideal weather. Sir Bryan Mahon, commanding the forces in Ireland, being absent on military duty, his place was taken by Major-General Fry, C. B., major-general in charge of administration, Irish command. The commandant, Colonel MacDonnell, C. B., was supported on the platform by the following governors of the school: Sir John Arnott, Mr. John Mooney, the Rt. Hon. Charles O'Connor, Colonel Cowan, Colonel Markwick, Colonel Kennard and Lieutenant-Colonel Carr-Ellison.

The program opened at 3 o'clock with "The Song of the Drum," sung by all the boys, of whom there are some 400. Then followed the commandant's report for the past year and Major-General Fry presented the prizes. The silver watch presented by Sir Bryan Mahon to the best all-round boy of the year was won by Cole who is only 13 years of age and has been only two years in the school, this being, as the commandant said, probably a record.

On the conclusion of the prize giving the boys sang "Comrades of Glory," words by Percy T. Ingram, and music by T. Mee Pattison. In view of America's recent entry into the war, the words are of interest:

"We are children of the Viking," cries the British Union Jack,
"And our jolly tars are princes of the sea."
And to British Union Jack, thus Columbia answers back,
"If you're children of the Vikings, so are we, so are we."
"We are Anglo-Saxon freemen," cries old England's haughty crest,
"And our blazon is the charter of the free."
And a banner makes reply, starry spangled as the sky,
"If you're Anglo-Saxon freemen so are we."

CHORUS
Comrades of glory, the flags of the free
Floating in friendship, triumphant shall be.
Foremost of earth and the wide rolling sea,
O comrades of glory, the flags of the free.

"We are soldier sons of freedom," cries the Yankee doodle flag,
"To a tyrant we shall never bend the knee."
And to Yankee doodle stars, cries the Jack of British tars,
"If you're soldier sons of freedom, so are we."
"We are marching in the vanguard, we are leading on the way
To the gladness that a coming day shall see."
Thus Columbia's banner cries and Britannia's flag replies,
"If you're marching in the vanguard, so are we."

The old ceremony of trooping the color was carried out on the parade ground in faultless style. This was followed by a gymnastic display by the students of the training college, and a display of Swedish physical training by the boys. The whole afternoon's display bore eloquent testimony to the school training.

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WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Object of Corps Formed in Britain Is to Substitute Women for Soldiers in Employment at Home and Overseas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An announcement has been made by the secretary of the War Office with regard to the formation of the women's army auxiliary corps, which states that an army council instruction has been published approving of its formation. The object of the corps, states the announcement, is to effect substitution of women for soldiers in certain employments throughout units, formations and offices administered by the Army Council (other than the War Office, hospitals, and those administered by the finance member) at home and at the bases and on the lines of communication overseas. Except in the cases where the employment of a soldier would otherwise have been officially authorized, no woman of the corps will be employed unless a soldier is thereby relieved for other purposes.

Substitution at home will first of all be gradually introduced by the W. A. A. C. into the following employments: B. Garrison employments; C. Regimental employments—in draft finding and garrison units (other than the home service divisions, provisional brigades and garrison battalions); D. Royal flying corps technical and other employments; E. Army service corps regimental and technical employments; F. Miscellaneous services; G. Technical women (employed with the R. F. C. and A. S. C. motor transport).

A selected pattern of uniform has been approved and will be worn by all women of the W. A. A. C. serving overseas, and by those women at home whose duties take them regularly into the precincts of barracks and camps.

The W. A. A. C. will be controlled by a chief controller, and the following appointments are authorized. Particulars of the appointments, employments and badges to be worn on shoulder strap, are given in the following order:

Chief controller, H. Q. W. A. A. C., double rose; chief controller, overseas, one fleur-de-lys and two roses; deputy chief controller, H. Q. W. A. A. C., one fleur-de-lys and two roses; deputy chief controller, overseas, one fleur-de-lys and one rose; section controller, H. Q. W. A. A. C., one fleur-de-lys and one rose; assistant section controller, H. Q. W. A. A. C., two fleur-de-lys; area-controller, attached to H. Q. of commands and to certain areas and base ports overseas, one fleur-de-lys; clothing controller, H. Q. W. A. A. C., three roses; technical assistant controller, inspector of women's work, one rose; unit administrator, in charge of large hostels, three roses; deputy administrator (a) when in charge of small hostels, two roses, (b) when assistant in large hostels, one rose; assistant administrator, employed in hostels, etc., one rose; quartermistress, class I, (a) attached to depot hostels of 500, two roses; quartermistress, class II, (b) attached under War Office orders, one rose.

All women joining will be required to sign a form of enrollment for a year or the duration of the war, whichever is the longer. The minimum age for service at home will be 18 years, and for service overseas 20 years. For purposes of discipline, members of the W. A. A. C. whilst on duty away from the hostel, will be directly under the control of the commanding officer of the formation, or the officer in charge of the office to which they are attached for duty. Whilst off duty, or on duty in the hostel, they will be subject to the control of the W. A. A. C. members of the W. A. A. C. will be accommodated as follows: (a) Those employed near their homes (other than the cookery section) may continue to live at home, provided that there is no loss of efficiency in their work by doing so; (b) in hostels; (c) in billets when hostels are not available.

The object of the W. A. A. C. hostels is to insure that the members are comfortably lodged under central supervision and control. Members of the W. A. A. C. living in their own homes will find their own board, lodging, service and washing and no deductions will be made in this respect. A deduction at a fixed rate per week, to cover board, service, lodging and washing, will be made from all members of the W. A. A. C. at home.

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and overseas accommodated in billets or hostels under War Department arrangements other than those whose emoluments include free board, lodging and washing.

The regimental employments in which it is intended that women of the W. A. A. C. will be substituted for men, at the discretion of the G. O. S. in C. are as follows: Officers' messes, clerks, sergeants' messes, tailors, cooks, librarians, company storemen, shoemakers, quartermasters' storemen, regimental institutes, orderlies. Women of the W. A. A. C. will not be substituted as batmen.

Substitution will not be undertaken until suitable accommodation can be obtained. The W. A. A. C. will be administered by the adjutant-general's department of the War Office. Selection boards and medical boards (composed of medical women) will be established.

The main categories of employment in which the substitution of women at home and at the base and on the lines of communication overseas has been approved are as follows: A—Clerks, librarians, accountants, typists, shorthand typists; B—Cooks, waitresses, butlers, domestic staff (housemaids, laundresses, vegetable women, pantry-maids, scrubbers, washers up, charwomen), by-product women; C—Motor transport service; D—Storehouse women (other than those under G), checkers, packers, and unskilled labor, tailors, sewers, messengers, shoemakers, bakers; and E—Telephone and postal services.

RUSSIAN ECONOMIC EXHIBITION IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Russian Economic Exhibition at the Central Hall, Westminster, is interesting as showing the enormous possibilities of Russia and the variety and abundance of her resources. It is by no means a popular exhibition, consisting as it does largely of charts and diagrams. An investigation of these, however, well repays the visitor, affording much food for reflection. The object of the exhibition is to awaken British financiers, manufacturers, and merchants to a recognition of the wide field for their enterprise which Russia offers, and to help them to develop their individual opportunities in that direction. Some of the diagrams provide an added stimulus to such efforts by demonstrating the great hold that German influence had obtained over Russian trade. Some show that of Russia's imports in 1913, 47 per cent came from Germany and only 12 per cent from Great Britain; and of her exports 30 per cent went to Germany and 17 per cent to Great Britain. The proportions of the trade between Russia and other countries is also indicated by diagrams containing circles drawn to scale, and distinguishing the different classes of goods. The fact that Moscow is the real center of Russian trade and industrial activity is clearly brought out. There are special maps setting out a possible adjustment of the conditions due to Germany's proximity to Russia by the establishment of centers, according to the distribution of industries, with depots by means of which British goods might be brought within reach of the local markets.

The exhibition is to travel over England and Scotland, and evening lectures are being arranged in connection with it. Proceeds from the admission charges and catalogue sales will go to the Russian War Prisoners Fund.

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UNIVERSITY IN AMERICAN STYLE

Architectural Lines of Institution at Albuquerque Follow Those of Indian Pueblo—Large Grants of Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—The University of New Mexico, in Albuquerque, has the distinction of being the only American university with uniform architecture of pure American origin throughout all its buildings. The university has adopted officially an architectural plan which is an exact reproduction of exterior lines of the famous Indian pueblo of Taos, in Taos County, N. M. The Taos pueblo is recognized as the purest type and is the best preserved of the communal buildings in the southwestern Indians. An administration building, the assembly hall, dormitories, chemistry and engineering buildings and two fraternity houses on the campus have been completed in the new-old architecture. As funds become available the entire university group will be carried out in the pueblo architecture. The university has been provided by the State with a 300-acre campus overlooking Albuquerque and the Rio Grande valley to the west, while the buildings, finished in light gray reinforced concrete, stand out in pleasing relief against the imposing background of the Sandia Mountain Range on the east.

The university also owns 30,000 acres of land immediately adjacent to the campus, part of a broad mesa east of Albuquerque. Development of this land, part of the grant made by Congress for the support of the institution, is now proceeding. It will be made into small farms, truck gardens and orchards, water for irrigation being secured by pumping from wells of an average depth of 200 feet.

Altogether the Congressional grants to the university total 400,000 acres. This land is located in all sections of New Mexico and large tracts of valuable agricultural and timber-bearing ground. It also includes all of the salt lakes and known salt bearing lands in the State. These saline lands total approximately 20,000 acres and have a high commercial value.

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CONSCRIPTION OF ALIENS FAVORED

United States Senate Moves for Taking of Friendly Non-Citizens Into Army, Passing Chamberlain Resolution

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate today moved to conscript friendly aliens into the United States Army. While the allied governments were framing agreements by which reciprocal draft is to be applied to all their nationals in countries at war with Germany, the Senate passed the Chamberlain resolution to conscript aliens here. The resolution provides that all aliens of allied countries living in the United States a year shall be drafted unless exempted by treaty.

Measure Is Debated

Bill for Drafting Aliens Meets Slight Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the Senate called up the bill reported some time ago by the Military Affairs Committee authorizing the draft of aliens, except alien enemies, into the military service of the United States, the bill was defended by Senators Chamberlain, Lodge, Pomeroy, Brandegee and others.

There was little or no opposition to the measure. The bill provides that all aliens resident in the United States for more than a year who are not subject of the enemy country, and who have not declared their intention of becoming citizens shall be subject to selective draft for military service pursuant to the provisions of the draft act.

The measure has been on the Senate calendar for some time and has been called up because of the demands of senators representing states whose population consists to a large extent of aliens. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Senate will resume consideration of the "trading with the enemy" bill, which may also be voted upon today. The House passed this measure some weeks ago.

The word enemy, as explained in the bill, is considered to mean "any individual, partnership, or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation with which the United States is at war, or resident outside the United States and doing business within such territory, and any corporation incorporated within such territory of any nation with which the United States is at war, or incorporated within any country other than the United States, and doing business within such territory." Also, under the term enemy is included the Government of any nation with which the United States is at war, or any individual, or body or class of individuals. Trading is construed to mean: "Pay, satisfy, compromise or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation; To draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or indorse any negotiable instrument or chose in action; to enter into, carry on, complete, or perform any contract, agreement or obligation; to buy or sell, lend or extend credit, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign, or otherwise dispose of, or receive any form of property; or to have any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with."

The bill makes it unlawful for any person other than an employee of this or an allied Government to bring into or send out of this country any letter or other writing, any book, map, plan, paper, picture, telegram, cablegram or wireless message. It is unlawful, under the provisions of the proposed law, to even attempt to do any of these things.

The President is given broad discretionary powers in the matter of broadening or limiting the scope of the law. He may declare, if he deems it necessary, any person or persons to be an enemy or the ally of an enemy. He may place his own definition on many of the bill's provisions, in order to make it more workable.

The present bill, it is said, is less stringent, and designedly so, than the present English act. And it is less stringent than the law of trade with the enemy as laid down by the courts of this country, for it provides for a system of licenses by which any act or business forbidden by the bill may be permitted to be done, if the Secretary of Commerce shall be of the opinion that it can be carried on or done with safety to the United States. The provisions of this act greatly amplify and make more practical a system of license or permit which was provided for by the Government during the Civil War. The bill may in some ways interfere with the freedom of American commerce, and it may bear hardly in places, upon individuals. By this license system, however, it is pointed out, a method of relief is provided in individual cases where the relief can be extended without injury to the interests of the country.

One of the most important features of the bill is that which provides for the temporary taking over of enemy property. Its conservation in the hands of the alien property custodian, and its investment in United States bonds. The investment feature, according to the committee, is an entirely new provision, contained in no previous statute, and in line with modern, lenient policies with reference to private property in time of

war. The theory of the bill is that enemy property in this country shall not remain in the hands of the enemy's debtor or agent here, but that, if the President so directs, it shall be temporarily conscripted by the Government to finance the Government, through investment in its bonds, and to be paid back to the enemy or otherwise disposed of at the end of the war as Congress shall direct. This temporary conscription of enemy property is also conservation of enemy property, for it is taken from the hands of debtors or agents, as to whose solvency the enemy would otherwise have to assume the risks, and invested in United States bonds or deposited in Government depositories.

JAPANESE COMING TO BOSTON SEPT. 18

Official announcement is made at Boston City Hall that the Japanese War Mission now paying a visit to the United States will come to Boston next Tuesday morning, Sept. 18, arriving from Newport, R. I. at 10 o'clock. The party, headed by Viscount Ishii, is to be met at the South Station by Mayor Curley and an official committee. The entire party will take automobiles and go to the State House.

A reception to Viscount Ishii and party will be given at 11 o'clock by Governor McCall. The visit is to address the Constitutional Convention at 11:15. The next visit on the program will be to the Public Library at noon. Then the party will be driven to the Weld Estate, Brookline, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson.

In the afternoon the Japanese party will visit the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at 3 o'clock where special attention will be paid to the Japanese collection. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology will next be visited and a reception is to be held at the Hotel Somerset from 5:15 to 5:45 to Japanese residents of Boston. At 7 o'clock Tuesday evening a dinner will be given the visitors at the Copley-Plaza at which Viscount Ishii, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and others will speak.

On Wednesday the party will breakfast informally at the Copley-Plaza Hotel and shortly afterward be driven to Harvard College where the buildings will be visited. The Mayor will have the entire party as his guests at Groton and later a visit of an hour will be made to Camp Devens, Ayer. In the evening a dinner will be given at the Boston City Club and the mission will leave for Washington at a late hour that night.

Governor Names Committee

The following persons have been named by Governor McCall on the committee to entertain the Japanese Mission which visits Boston Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 18 and 19, of next week: Benjamin H. Anthony, New Bedford; Francis H. Appleton, Peabody; William Balch, Newburyport; Thomas B. Bassett, Fall River; Henry M. Batchelder, Salem; Levi Bousquet, Worcester; George W. Brown, Newton; Daniel J. Coakley, Chicopee; Kimball G. Colby, Lawrence; Calvin Coolidge, Northampton; Channing Cox, Boston; Ashton P. Derby, Gardner; Dr. Francis D. Donoghue, Boston; Arthur F. Estabrook, Boston; Lawrence B. Evans, Medford; Walter C. Fish, Lynn; Frank H. Foss, Fitchburg; Joseph A. Gauthier, New Bedford; Will H. Gore, Northampton; Dr. John H. Gifford, Fall River; Robert Grant, Boston; George Grime, Fall River; John W. Haigis, Greenfield; Harry E. Howard, Brockton; George E. Kunhardt, Lawrence; William B. Littlefield, Lynn; Arthur Lord, Plymouth; George E. Marchand, Lowell; Robert Marden, Lowell; George Martell, Marlboro.

George H. Mirrick, Worcester; Charles Mitchell, New Bedford; Stewart B. McLeod, Brockton; Harry Polard, Lowell; John B. Plummer, Springfield; William B. Plunkett, Adams; James R. Savary, Pittsfield; Frank E. Stacy, Springfield; Andrew B. Sutherland, Lawrence; Henry N. Teague, Williamstown; John B. Tracy, Taunton.

James F. Walls, Springfield; George K. Webster, North Attleboro; Henry G. Wells, Haverhill; John J. Whipple, Brockton; William F. Whiting, Holyoke; F. E. Wing, Athol; Samuel E. Winslow, Worcester; Robert L. Wright, Haverhill; John Zielski, Holyoke.

SUPPORT FOR ANTI-ALD PLAN

A gathering of leaders of some of the patriotic societies of Massachusetts at Tremont Temple, Thursday evening, is expected to consider, among other subjects, a plan to support the Curtis anti-ald amendment, recently agreed to by the State Constitutional Convention, when the amendment is submitted to the people for a popular vote.

POLES APPROVE OF PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO POPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Emphatic commendation of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict is made public by the Polish National Defense Committee in a letter sent to the Right Rev. Giovanni Bonzano, apostolic delegate to the United States in Washington, with a request that it be forwarded to Rome.

The attitude of the Pope with regard to the rights of the Polish nation to liberty and independence is called painful and unexpected. It is pointed out that, in the opinion of the Poles, the Poles are not even entitled to decide their own fate. They are expected to wait patiently, without participating in the congress of the leaders of the belligerent nations, while these leaders decide the fate of only a part of Poland.

This attitude of the Holy See, says the letter, assumes an entirely unexpected aspect when "we take into consideration the fact that the Polish nation, suffering under the German occupation, from starvation and deprivation of their households because of the burning down of thousands of villages and towns by the Russian and German armies, managed to send forward, often depriving their half-starving children of the last slice of bread, a very considerable amount of the Peter's pence to His Holiness the Pope."

The letter says further that out of the war is emerging the new structure of the world, and that those who hold to forms that have outlived themselves are necessarily bound to lose and to forfeit their importance. Satisfactory guarantees of the fundamentals of liberty must be given to the United States, says the committee, before universal and lasting peace can come. And when it does come, it adds, the United States will be recognized as the leader of the world.

PRINT PAPER SURVEY BEGUN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A nation-wide survey of the newsprint paper situation was begun today by the Federal Trade Commission. Commissioner Colver and Dr. E. O. Merchant, who conducted the commission's news and bookprint paper investigation earlier this year, will have charge.

Letters to all print paper manufacturers asking for cooperation have been sent out. Manufacturers will be required to submit complete weekly and monthly reports. The first weekly report must be mailed on or before Sept. 25. Canadian manufacturers will cooperate with the Federal Trade Commission.

WAR CREDIT BILL BEFORE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Finance Committee is considering the \$11,000,000,000 War Credit Bill recently passed by the House. Secretary McAdoo is explaining the necessities of this expenditure as he did to the House Ways and Means Committee, and it is hoped that the bill will be reported to the Senate soon.

Secretary McAdoo has been closely questioned by committee members, but no serious opposition is said to have developed. It is believed the bill can be passed, after minor committee changes are made, with comparatively brief debate.

NEW OKLAHOMA RAILWAY LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Two new lines of railway are now under construction in this state. Contractors have begun grading work on a line to extend from Waynoka to Buffalo, Oklahoma, a distance of 52 miles, the total cost of which is to be about \$500,000, and the Santa Fe railway company is building a branch connecting with its main line at Owen Switch in Washington County to extend a distance of 62 miles to Ralston, Pawnee County.

HARDWOOD REPLACES COAL IN ARGENTINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The incidence of the war has fallen heavily upon social and economical interests in Argentina, but also it has brought to public notice an asset of the country hitherto almost ignored by thousands of the inhabitants here. Coal, which has been looked upon as a necessity by the majority of indus-

tries, is now regarded as a prohibitive luxury, and is being supplanted wholesale by an ever-increasing supply of hardwood fuel from regions that have been vaguely known to exist somewhere "up in the provinces." In falling back to this extent upon the native resources of the country, its inhabitants are making a virtue of necessity by opening up a neglected field for enterprise.

MALDEN SCHOOL GARDENS

MALDEN, Mass.—Children who have grown vegetables in the local "war" gardens during last summer are to hold an exhibition of the products in the Malden State Armory on Sept. 20, 21 and 22, under the auspices of the Malden Committee on Public Safety. It was announced yesterday.

U. S. MARINE CORPS AVIATOR

Alan H. Boynton of Lynn was enrolled at the United States Marine Corps recruiting station at Scollay Square, Boston, today, being the first man accepted for the aviation branch of the corps in Boston. He was taken as a second lieutenant and is expected to leave for a course in flying soon.

GENERAL WHITE VISITS MAYOR

Brig.-Gen. W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission in the United States, accompanied by his aides visited Mayor Curley today. Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., came to the Mayor's office and paid his first official visit today also.

FRANCHISE BILL IN CANADA MAKES GOOD PROGRESS

Measure Now Expected to Get Through House With "Minimum of Friction"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont. (Wednesday)—In the place of the turbulence and the heat of the past two days in the Canadian House of Commons, the atmosphere today resembled more that of a decorous parish meeting than a political assemblage where party passion bubbles over on the smallest provocation. The roaring was that of the turtle dove. In other words the opposition has resigned itself to the inevitable, and instead of the bitter fight which was anticipated, the War Time Election Bill is likely to go through the House with a minimum of friction.

The House has all day been sitting as a committee of the whole House discussing the bill in detail, and satisfactory progress has been made with the measure.

As a matter of fact, there is more public interest being shown in the proceedings in the Senate than in the Commons. Here business is piling up and the Upper Chamber commenced morning sittings today. It has to still pass the Canadian Northern Railway measure, which is being somewhat bit-

terly debated, the Soldiers Votes Bill and the franchise bill, which is now being discussed in the Lower House.

Judging by the present outlook, this bill will get through the House early next week, when it will be sent to the Senate, where it is not expected that the opposition will unduly drag out the debate. Prorogation is looked for the week after next.

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS MEETS

Masons from all over Massachusetts

are attending the fall meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons this afternoon in the Masonic Temple. Most Worshipful Leon M. Abbott, grand master, is presiding.

At a meeting of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter last night in Masonic Temple, Most Excellent Frederick T. Comee was elected grand secretary to succeed J. Gilman Waite. Grand Secretary Comee has been a Mason for a half century. He is a past master of St. John's Lodge, past high priest of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter and past commander of Boston Commandery, Knights Templar. He is the senior past presiding officer in each of these Masonic bodies. He was chosen grand high priest of the Grand Chapter in 1885 and was twice reelected to that high place. He is a member of Boston Council, Royal and Select Masters, and

of Boston Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons.

The quarterly convocation was conducted by Most Excellent Arthur D. Prince, grand high priest. The grand high priest spoke of the progress of Capitalism in Massachusetts. He sketched the career of J. Gilman Waite, for years grand secretary of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter.

The Grand Chapter elected a new auditing committee consisting of Jesse E. Ames, Past Deputy Grand High Priest; Edward O. Hatch and Oscar Storer. Fred E. Marble gave a talk on modern Japan and its people.

Union Lodge Fall Meeting

Union Lodge, A. F. and A. M., held its first meeting of the fall and winter season at Upham's Corner, Dorchester, and welcomed Right Worshipful Frank M. Weymouth, deputy grand master of the Fourth Masonic District. Union Lodge is the home lodge of the district deputy and his visitation was made the occasion of a cordial reception on the part of the lodge. A past master's diploma was presented to Worshipful Master James N. Littleton.

Winthrop Lodge Visited

Winthrop Lodge last night was paid official visitation by Right Worshipful William G. Bowler, district deputy grand master for the Third Masonic District of Massachusetts. His marshal was Past Master Francis G. Hanson.



Sketched from a hat with made ornaments shown by Chandler & Co.

New Hats—Tailored and Semi-Dress

New Waists

Two special models in Crepe de Chine

5.75

One beautifully embroidered on collar and front—One semi-tailored with tucking. Both heavy quality.

Semi-tailored waists—Roll collar, roll satin cuff, radium taffeta—Nile, peach, light blue and white at 7.50.

Same model in Georgette, with one button, flesh and white, 7.50. Same model, colored striped mesaline, at 5.75.

The ever-increasing demand for simple, smart hats, has made it necessary to prepare one of the most complete and attractive lines we have ever shown. The prices are 10.00, 15.00 to 25.00.

Chenille hats
Satin Antique hats
Velours hats

Duveltyne hats
Velvet hats
Combination hats

Sweater shades
Suit shades
Outing shades

For College Girls—tailored and semi-dress hats—Many exact copies of original foreign models—Priced 7.50, 10.00 and 15.00.

New French Veils—Veilings

Veilings in filet octagon, diamond and tuxedo meshes. Yard 25c to 1.00.

Veilings in coin spots, scrolls, velvet and chenille figures. Yard, 25c to 3.00.

Lace Veils square, circular and oblong. Prices 1.25 to 6.50. Chiffon Veils in wanted shades and sizes. Price 1.00 to 5.00.

New Models Neckwear

Collars—soft, white washable satin. Many have tassel trimming. Price 1.95.

Several models in the new short rolling effect. Price 1.50.

Real French Filet Collars and Sets, in the new surplice and shawl collar effect. Collars priced 5.95 to 15.00. Sets priced 8.50 to 25.00.

Philippine Underwear

Hand made
Hand embroidered
Qualities unusual at the prices

\$2 and \$3

Night Gowns

Fine nainsook—beautifully embroidered. Kimono styles, round and V-neck styles. Specially priced 2.00 and 3.00.

Envelope Chemises

Several of the best designs of Philippine needlework—with hand scalloped edges. Specially priced 2.00 and 3.00.

Misses' Suits and Coats

Misses' Broadcloth Suits—belted, some with pleated backs, collars fastening high at neck. 29.50, 35.00, 39.50.

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits, plain and heather mixtures—sport styles with new pockets and high collars, 25.00, 29.50 and 35.00.

Misses' Velours Coats, belted, model, lined throughout, large fur collar, button trimmings, 25.00.

Misses' Dress and Semi-dress Suits, plain velours, silver velours, broadcloth—many with rich fur, 35.00, 45.00 to 95.00.

Misses' School Suits, mixtures, oxford, brown, green; pockets and belts; collars can be worn high or low. 25.00 and 29.50.

Misses' School Coats, diagonal velours, smart belted model, novel pockets, wide cape collar. 35.00.

As recommended by the Mass. Committee on Public Safety, we ask our customers to accept, without additional wrapping, any merchandise sold in the original box or package.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

Separate Shirts, 5.95 to 12.50—Tailored, sport, street and school models. Navy or black serge and wool poplin, novelty materials, Alpine cloth, etc.

Brooks

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Sporting and Mufti Tailor

BREECHES MAKER

OUR CLOTHES ARE EXCLUSIVE

IN ALL CASES THEY ARE OF THE SAME STERLING QUALITY AS WORN BY OUR ANCESTORS, BUT WITH THE ADDED CHARM AND GRACE OF FIN-DE-SIECLE DESIGNING AND TAILORING

NEW STAIN ON SWEDISH RECORD

Buenos Aires Affair, It Is Said, Is but an Addition to Previous Neutrality Violations—Comments of Press

Sweden's alleged violation of neutrality obligations in forwarding German war messages is stated by a number of United States newspapers to be not inconsistent with her general course toward the Allies in the past three years. Editorial views are appended.

Philadelphia Ledger

By making public the dispatches which the German Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Aires sent to his Government through the Swedish Legation, the State Department virtually accuses the Swedish Government of a breach of faith which, if proved, would justify the United States and its allies in breaking off diplomatic relations with Stockholm. Only a categorical denial, followed by prompt action, can relieve Sweden of the odium of having acted as a secret ally of Germany while ostensibly a neutral. Unfortunately for Sweden, the suspicion that her neutrality is insincere has been gathering force for some time.

New York Globe

Fear of Russia has had much to do with the Swedish people's willingness to see Germany win. But this fear has not been the principal reason why the Swedish Government has been pro-German. Its managers were willing to play on an ancient prejudice, but the rulers of Sweden are too intelligent really to be afraid of Russia, especially since the events of last spring.

Stockholm has been a clearing house for information for Germany, as it has been for goods for Germany, because the rulers of Sweden are of a class naturally having an affinity for the rulers of Germany. The aristocrats of Sweden, centering about a court, who are in control, like class rule. They would set up a little Germany if they dared. As Constantine of Greece, as the Sultan of Turkey, as the Czar of Bulgaria want kaiserism to win because they would like also to be kaisers, so the Swedish Gustav and his nobles apprehend what will happen to them and their privileges if Germany is beaten.

Buffalo Express

Germany has often been accused of turning the guns of her submarines on helpless men and women as they were escaping in lifeboats from sinking ships. Here is the proof from a German source that this monstrous deed is a recognized policy of the German Government. . . . By permitting these dispatches to be sent as official Swedish messages, the Swedish ambassador to Argentina has committed a very gross violation of neutrality. The first excuse offered in his behalf by the Swedish representatives is that the contents of the messages could not have been known to him, but that merely emphasizes the inexcusable character of his act. A neutral ambassador could have no right to forward for a belligerent agent messages of which he did not know the contents. The Swedish Government probably will disavow and recall the Ambassador and offer apologies to the nations whose courtesy he abused. But it can hardly complain if hereafter these customary diplomatic courtesies are withdrawn from any or all of its representatives in foreign countries.

New London Day

It is not surprising that the German Government contemplated the sinking of helpless little Argentine ships with all on board, so that the crime might be utterly concealed and successfully lied about. In Belgium the Germans did things as fiendish. They did as wickedly with the Zeppelin murders in England. The whole spirit of Prussian Kultur, from its brutal attack upon little Serbia down to its last horror of shelling thousands of noncombatants in Riga, has been the spirit of ruthlessness and premeditated outrage so awful in its scope and consequence that sanity has no words fit for its characterization. And this is the nation toward which our President once urged a "peace of reconciliation!" This is the nation with which Pope Benedictus would have us whack a truce and engineer a compromise!

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Of Swedish sympathy with the Hohenzollern cause there has been abundant proof ever since the beginning of the war. . . . Sweden is the only neutral state with Prussian sympathies. The adjacent kingdom of Norway is strongly anti-German. The Norwegian nation has suffered frightfully from German submarine brutality, and has more than once been at the point of declaring war. Norway's apologists declare that it is not fear of Germany but fear of the pro-German neutral that has deterred her from entering the conflict. Sweden is the more powerful country, and the Norwegian caution is not inexplicable.

Bangor Commercial

Probably Sweden will claim that her officials had no knowledge of the contents of the messages and perhaps will punish the offending official at Buenos Aires, but her position is a decidedly unpleasant one, especially as she is now asking the United States to lighten its embargo to permit food products to be exported to Sweden. It is difficult to believe that she will be able to square herself with Argentina, in view of the fact that one of the messages from the German representative at Buenos Aires advised the

sinking of Argentine vessels without leaving a trace, which can mean nothing else than the murder of their crews.

The episode gives another proof, if such was needed, which it is not, of the sinister diplomacy of Germany. The German Government, after sinking Argentine ships, has promised to offend no more and make reparation, but the despatches now given out show how Germany intends to keep her promises. Other nations have had a taste of German diplomacy and now Argentina experiences it. There appears to be but one course for Argentina to follow, and that is to immediately break off all relations with Berlin, and very possibly to declare war.

New Haven Register

There is nothing unexpected in the denials of the authenticity of the Luxemburg dispatches. There is nothing out of the ordinary course of German procedure. There is nothing in the revelations of the uses to which the Swedish diplomatic dispatch bag was put which should surprise anyone, nothing which reveals any new methods of spying by Germany. . . . But after all, it is Sweden which must explain to the world.

Washington Post

No one is permitted to know to what extent Sweden, and other neutrals are coerced by Germany, but there is no doubt that sinister power is exerted to draw the neutrals into acts and policies inconsistent with their neutrality and contrary to their own interests. While this fact would not exculpate a neutral from the consequences of treachery such as stains the honor of Sweden, it must be taken into account in trying to adjust the relations of belligerents and neutrals.

Boston Globe

The Swedish people now are having in their general election an opportunity to show their Government how they smart under betrayal. Sweden's rulers have entered a plea of guilty. Let us hear from the people. Exactly what the nations at war with Germany will do cannot be settled in an instant. The Stockholm Foreign Office pledge to be good in the future ought to be accompanied by a rearrangement that will insure it will not play Germany's game in the future.

Springfield Republican

What the assurances of a German diplomatist are worth the war has sufficiently revealed; if the Swedish Minister was cognizant of the forwarding of the dispatches he must have known that he was taking a terrible risk. Sweden cannot do less than probe the matter to the bottom and require suitable amends from the German Government.

BRITISH PLAN FOR RECRUITING

Plans for an intensive campaign to enroll British and Canadian citizens, resident in Greater Boston, in the British Army, were discussed at a meeting of the British recruiting committee at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, when Brig.-Gen. W. A. White, chief of the British Recruiting Mission in the United States was the guest of honor. Charles Stewart, chairman of the local committee, presided.

Officers of the Canadian regiments are to assist in the recruiting campaign, and within a few days two bands and 40 officers and soldiers of the Canadian "Kilties" are expected in Boston. Considerable attention was given the question of caring for dependents of the men in British service, but the subject was laid over until a future meeting.

General White was the chief speaker at a dinner tendered him and his staff at the Exchange Club Tuesday night by the local British and Canadian recruiting organizations. Present were officers and members of the Canadian, Victorian and Intercolonial clubs, the Scottish Clans and the British Naval and Military Veterans. General White spoke of war conditions and the need of men to oppose the German forces. At an afternoon luncheon given by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Boston City Club in his honor, General White declared the Allies are firing 10 shells to one of the Germans. He praised the French and English women who have gone to work in the munitions plants, thus releasing thousands of men for the battle front.

FARMER URGED TO UNDERSELL

Practice of Just Meeting Retail Market Said to Need Revision Along Line of Forcing Competition and Sale of Products

Increasing recognition is being given the conclusion reached by many economists that the main problem for the farmers in the United States is not only to produce larger crops but get all that he produces to the markets, and particular attention has been given the farmer during the past season of abundant crops in his efforts to distribute to the consumer. Encouraged by the good results already obtained, housewives feel that even greater success would attend the efforts of the farmer who tries to sell his own produce, if he would re-vamp his methods of reaching prices and underbid the retailers.

"The farmer does more to rob himself of a larger share of the consumer's dollar than anyone else," asserts an observer from Pittsburgh, Pa., who travels extensively. The letter reads: "The first thing the average farmer does when he gets to town with his produce is to go into a store and inquire what is the price of the articles he has for sale, and then he calls on his customers and asks this price. This enables the middleman to put his price to the grocer as high as he cares to. He offers the farmer as little as possible, for he fears no competition, knowing the farmer's method of arriving at a price to the consumers. Now if the farmer can be made to realize that if he will sell his produce at a reasonable profit to the consumer, taking into consideration the additional trouble he has, both the consumer and the farmer will benefit, for this will force the middleman to offer the farmer a reasonable price for his goods and to sell them at a reasonable profit, let the farmer go direct to the consumer."

What his traveler observes seems substantiated by facts that have impressed themselves on many other students of the high cost of living. Public markets, the farmer-to-consumer plan of selling and other similar agencies have been called into play during the last few months to facilitate the marketing and disposal of thousands of tons of perishable vegetables. These, in other years, have rotted on the ground, but in many a home today they are standing in neat rows of bottles on the shelves of the housewife who has spent much time and labor in "canning all you can." Agricultural experts as well as members of State and local food committees have estimated abnormally large crops in Massachusetts this year, and these estimates have proved correct in a number of cases.

Consumers who try to dodge the cost of vegetables at city markets, and penetrate the depths of the country to find a farmer who is selling below retail quotations, are confronted often with stands on which are temptingly displayed batches of fruit and fresh vegetables, but with no price affixed. The tourists stop to buy some "just picked" produce and are told that corn is 30 cents a dozen, tomatoes are 10 cents a pound, lettuce is 8 cents a head and so on until the retail prices at Faneuil Hall or the Fulton Market seem extraordinarily low.

On such stands the farmers have no rental, office upkeep or delivery expenses to pay and yet they try to sell at the level of current retail quotations or, oftentimes, at higher prices. The housekeeper who is called to the door by the farmer disposing of a surplus of squash, corn, or other vegetables is likewise, in most cases, charged the retail prices.

In consequence of these things, the householder comes to consider that the purchase from the farmer will net him no more than from his dealer, and consequently orders from the regular grocer. Often this has resulted in the retailer's continuing his high prices, because he expects, and receives, no competition from the farmer. But if the farmer would undersell the retailer, and this, it is certain, could be done, and the farmer yet receive a "tidy" profit, the retailer would be anxious to drive the farmer from the retail field.

Never before have there been so many public markets throughout Massachusetts, and seldom has there been such a cooperative movement for the saving of foods. Yet at many of these

markets, prices, although somewhat lower than at stores, have been not reasonable enough to pay the housewife for carrying home her purchases and for the time spent in reaching the market place and bargaining.

Some outstanding markets have quoted extraordinarily low prices. At these, corn has sold at 15 cents a quart; beans, 5 cents a bunch; cabbage, 2½ cents a pound; carrots, 5 cents a bunch; white corn, 20 cents a dozen; yellow corn, 20 cents a dozen; cucumbers, 5 cents each; lettuce, 5 cents a head; summer squash, 4 cents a pound, and tomatoes, 5 cents a pound.

To the farmer who asserts that he has not been able to dispose of some crops to middlemen at a reasonable profit—and some have even said that they were forced to plow under vegetables—the consumer may reply that the best way to meet such conditions is for the farmer to enter the retail field long enough to undersell the retailer, until the dealer recognize him as a competitor and buy his produce at fair prices. That kind of selling, it may well be argued, is not economical for the farmer or the consumer.

LABOR ALLIANCE PLANS TO FIGHT GERMAN PLOTS

Council Says Traitors Have Told Russians That American Party Is Demanding Separate Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy is to hold a series of meetings in this city, to offset what are declared to be attempts by German plotters to influence Russian-Americans.

At a meeting to be held shortly at Madison Square Garden, Samuel Gompers, Secretary William B. Wilson, James Duncan and Charles Edward Russell of the United States Commission to Russia and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise will speak.

German plotters in this country, it is averred, have conveyed the idea to the Russians that American labor is against the war and for a separate peace with Russia.

"Russian labor," says the council, "thought it heard the voice of American labor and instigated a counter-revolution. The Russian divisions and regiments that have abandoned the field of battle did so because of the reports that reached them from the traitors in America."

"This must cease. The masks of these traitors must be stripped from their faces. The speakers will give voice to the disgust and loathing of the wily machinations of the Kaiser's tools. The malicious falsehoods spread by the so-called Peoples and Workmen Councils will be nailed to the mast."

"American labor is loyal to the needs of the nation, loyal to its war purposes in aiming a deathblow at Kaiserism and Prussianism, loyal to the Allies."



Your Way's Right

You don't meet antagonism, or argument, or indifference, when you want to have your way at a Hotel Statler.

A cardinal principle of Statler policy is that "the guest is always right"—and every employee's job depends upon his living up to that policy in the service he renders every patron.

Courtesy, graciousness, cheerfulness and a real interest in what the patron wants are outstanding points of that service that we call Statler Service—and any time you don't get those things in a Hotel Statler the manager wants to know about it right away. He can't be everywhere at once, and he has to depend upon humanly-rendered service, but he'll always see that our promises are kept.

HOTELS STATLER
BUFFALO—CLEVELAND—DETROIT

Hotel Statler, St. Louis, opens in October.
Hotel Pennsylvania, New York—the world's largest hotel—will be Statler-operated. Now building, opposite Pennsylvania Station.

NO WHITE BREAD DAYS PROPOSED

Massachusetts Food Administrator Recommends That Other Material Be Used on Wednesdays and Thursdays

Commencing Sept. 19, the people of Massachusetts are requested to observe two "no white bread" days a week, in a proclamation from Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator for Massachusetts and official representative of Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, in which he calls attention to the success of the recent "wheatless week" and expresses a conviction that the new food conservation step will receive the same treatment from Massachusetts, "which has always been a leader in any of the great patriotic movements." The proclamation reads:

"When I suggested to the people of Massachusetts that they eliminate white bread for a week they responded cheerfully and seemed very glad of the opportunity to show their loyalty to the country at this time."

"I agree with Mr. Hoover that the time has arrived when we should ask them to eliminate the use of white bread entirely from their tables for two days a week. I suggest that the two days to be universally observed shall be Wednesday and Thursday, and that the plan commence on Wednesday, Sept. 19."

"Of course where it is not possible for any household to arrange for just those days, I ask that household to be sure that they eliminate white bread for at least two days a week, arranging the two days to suit their individual conditions."

"I also ask that this request be observed until further notice. It is only fair to state that it is my belief that this elimination must continue until the end of the war."

Bakeries, restaurants, hotels and clubs are asked to follow in the lead of the housewives in a similar communication from Mr. Endicott to Frank C. Hall, president of the New

England Hotel Men's Association and chairman of a subcommittee on food conservation for the commercial eating places. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, named by Mr. Hoover as house economics director for Massachusetts, indorses the request remarking, however, that it would not be necessary for the housewife to serve absolutely no white bread on the two named days, as long as she saw to it that an equivalent amount was saved at some other time, although strict observance of the days is desired.

MEANS TO LOWER FOOD PRICES DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Measures designed to cut retail food prices were discussed with the Food Administration on Tuesday by representatives of all branches of the retail grocery trade. A committee was named to work out plans by which distributing houses may render more efficient service to the public. A licensing system for all grocery stores doing a business of more than \$100,000 annually was proposed by representatives of the trade. It is likely, it is said, that this proposal will be adopted by the Food Administration.

"SLACKER SHIP" REACHES SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The Anvil, "slacker ship," with slackers and German agents aboard, slipped into San Diego harbor today. Secret service, police, customs and immigration men met the vessel. The closest secrecy was maintained as to identity of those on board. The Anvil was taken by a United States naval vessel off Ensenada, as she was making for the west coast of Mexico.

AUTOIST FINED \$50

MALDEN, Mass.—Francis A. Gannon of Clinton, Mass., was fined \$50 on a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor by Judge Thomas P. Riley in the Malden District Court yesterday. Evidence showed that Gannon had been driving through Medford early in the morning and, after losing control of his machine was taken into custody by the Medford police.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL SUGAR

Licensing System to Include Manufacture, Refining and Imports Will Be Put Into Operation Next Month

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The entire American sugar industry will be placed under Government control Oct. 1 by the institution of a licensing system to include manufacture, refining and imports. The step was decided on by the Food Administration with the approval of President Wilson, to prevent speculative prices and assure equitable distribution.

"The critical situation in the sugar markets, anticipated during the fall months, makes prompt action necessary," said the announcement. General licensing of the industry will serve as a step toward the regulation of prices by the prevention of speculation and the securing of proper distribution. The sugar problem being one of distribution as well as of supply, the solution is to be brought about by voluntary agreements with the traders, the essential parts of which already have been settled."

Beet sugar producers already have accepted a scale of prices proposed by the Food Administration, which means a saving to the consuming public of more than \$20,000,000 between now and the first of the year.

Within a short time the Food Administration will announce a price at which wholesale sugar should be delivered to all the centers.

CONCORD HAS ANNIVERSARY

CONCORD, Mass.—Today marks the two hundred and eighty-second anniversary of the founding of this historic town, which was incorporated on Sept. 12, 1635, 15 years after the landing of the Pilgrims. It was the first settlement in New England not on the coast. The first Provincial Congress of New England assembled in its old church, October, 1774, and made the town the place of deposit for the military stores of the colony.

just a little to the love of life

and things that grow from out the ground;

and birds that sing and flowers that bloom,

an automobile can bring you.

so that into each day come the things we enjoy

and which are often missed in a workaday existence.

a Maxwell car can be bought for \$247.00 down and the balance monthly until paid for, \$745.00.

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Need anything be said of the exquisite needlework of the Philippine women? Every seam, every hem, every stitch put in by hand. Christmas gifts, bride's gifts, a gift to yourself? Take advantage for any future need.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—third floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

MODIFICATIONS FOR INITIATIVE

Several Amendments to Proposed Measure Before Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Are Offered by Delegates

Proposed modifications of the initiative and referendum, including prohibition of using this system for making or vetoing religious or judicial laws, were offered at today's session of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, which is the final day for discussion of the general subject in committee of the whole. Tomorrow's discussion will be restricted to amendments offered to the initiative and referendum resolution and efforts will be made to reach a vote on the main question before night-fall.

Mr. Cummings of Fall River offered the antiformal amendment, which reads as follows:

"No law or amendment to the constitution relating to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or relating to the recall of judges or judicial decisions; or relating to the creation or abolition of courts, shall be the subject of such initiative petition."

Mr. Underhill of Somerville moved to exclude all laws relating to labor organizations from initiative and referendum petitions.

Mr. Swig of Taunton moved to exclude all matters relating to religion and religious institutions.

Mr. Walker of Brookline moved to amend so that if the Legislature fails, before the first Wednesday of June, to agree to an amendment or pass a desired law, a majority of the first 10 signers may amend the petition subject to the approval of the Attorney-General. If the amended form, certified by the Attorney-General as not materially changed, is filed with the Secretary of State before the first Wednesday of July, the Secretary shall submit the original form.

Mr. Curtis of Revere proposed that one-eighth of the signatures, instead of 25 per cent, shall come from one county.

Amendments offered earlier in the debate will also be subject to discussion tomorrow. Each speaker will be limited to five minutes, but five additional minutes will be allowed those who have presented the amendments.

By agreement, the time of debate on the general subject of the initiative and referendum at the forenoon session today was divided between former Governor Walsh, supporting the measure, and Mr. Luce of Waltham, in opposition. The afternoon session will be occupied by Mr. Cummings of Fall River, supporting, and Mr. Parker of Lancaster, opposing.

In opening the final day of general discussion, Mr. Luce said that he represented the middle of the road men, for he was not with the extremists. But he was willing to uphold the side, especially since the developments of yesterday, against which it was impossible for an honorable man not to protest. He denounced the slander and the bitterness which had been poured out against members opposed to the initiative and referendum. He denounced also in severe terms the slanders on the motives imputed to two members of the convention, statements which the delegates knew were absolutely false. Mr. Luce said that he would vote for an initiative properly guarded, but this resolution is not properly guarded and he would not support it.

Former Governor Walsh of Fitchburg followed. His opening was a strong assertion of a popular demand for the initiative and referendum, which has been in progress 20 years. This agitation will go on till the people get what they want. If democracy means anything, it means that the people have a right to what they want when they want it.

There are two theories of government, he said—the aristocratic and the democratic. The former does not trust the people. It distrusts them and trusts only the few. It holds that the people can act only when their agents permit. The friends of the initiative and referendum hold that it is a reform, not a destruction of the constitution. In a democracy the supreme law-making body is the people, not the Legislature.

Today, he continued, our nominations of candidates for public office is an initiative and the election is a referendum. It is agreed that the people are competent for these duties. Massachusetts practices the referendum frequently in cases of local legislation. What is demanded now is general application of the principle. The committee on rules reported adversely on the order allowing delegates absent on military and naval service to arrange for "pairs" with other delegates.

This committee recommended that the subject of absentee voting be considered when the initiative and referendum debate has closed, and that the subject of State and municipal dealing in necessities be next considered.

GRAND JURY HAS HAVERHILL CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LAWRENCE, Mass.—Several city officials of Haverhill were before the Essex County grand jury today at its secret sitting held in connection with the investigation into the Street Department of Haverhill conducted through the office of District Attorney Louis S. Cox for several months. It is expected the proceedings will extend through Thursday.

The district attorney's investigation, which has been under way since last January, is believed to be aimed chiefly at Alderman Roswell L. Wood, who was in charge of the Street Department at the time alleged discrepancies

In he purchases and pay rolls of the department are claimed to have occurred.

Those summoned before the jury today were Alderman C. M. Hoyt, City Treasurer Arthur T. Jacobs, City Auditor Arthur E. Leach, Superintendent of Streets Jesse J. Prescott, Clerk of the Street Department Thomas F. Locke, former Mayor Albert L. Bartlett, former Superintendent of Streets John Cashman, together with Daniel Curtin, a former superintendent of streets, and Robert Sheehan, William Johnson, Henry Lemieux and Max Blotter.

Later it is expected Mayor L. K. Morse, Alderman George E. Hutchins, now in charge of the Street Department, and Alderman Wood will be called before the grand jury.

Investigation of the Street Department has been going on in one form or another for about six years, having been instituted by Alderman W. H. Root, now a first lieutenant in the one hundred and second field artillery, and who tendered his resignation as alderman Tuesday. Alderman Root was unable to account for \$335 of the Street Department funds, and it is claimed that the pay roll had been padded.

Leon E. Chandler, former clerk of the Street Department, who was indicted two months ago for alleged larceny of this sum, will face trial soon before the Superior Court.

The recent investigation by the district attorney has been carried out by State Officers Richard J. Griffin and Michael J. Barrett, resulting in today's grand jury proceedings.

DOUBLE SCHOOL SESSION REDUCED

Double sessions inaugurated in Boston high schools a year ago in order to afford accommodations to the large number of students enrolling have been found unnecessary this year except in one school, the Dorchester High, and there the numbers in the second session have been reduced, limited to first year commercial students. Elementary schools in the South and West ends have been decidedly affected by lack of immigration.

Enrollment in the Day School for Immigrants has been excellent. This school is for adults unable to attend evening classes. Instruction in English is given to the non-English speaking. Special classes in citizenship are for those about to take out their second papers for naturalization. The course consists of practical instruction in civics, United States history and geography and city, state and national government. In the English classes the conversation of the class room is based on topics of immediate interest to the pupils, civics, the home, education, opportunities of the country and so on.

While the schools are provided with one-third of the year's supply of coal conservation is urged upon all principals. A temperature of not more than 60 degrees is recommended in dry weather, the rooms to be constantly flushed with fresh air. The first meeting of the School Committee since the summer vacation is called for tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CIVIC EDUCATOR TO WORK IN BOSTON

Arthur W. Dunn, specialist in civic education of the Federal Bureau of Education, has arrived in Boston to take up the work of civic education in Massachusetts. His services have been secured by the State Board of Education for a period of 10 weeks to establish such education in the State on a sound basis.

Training in the duties of citizenship was made a required subject in the schools of the State by the last Legislature. Mr. Dunn is to interpret the law, plan the work and give lessons. He will conduct a series of conferences on the subject with educators throughout the State.

Mr. Dunn was formerly director of civic education in the schools of Minneapolis. He is the author of many textbooks on the subject and has made several surveys of civic education.

AUSTRALIA PAYING MORE FOR BANANAS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji—Returns from Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, indicate that the last shipment of bananas to reach there realized better prices than heretofore. In Sydney bunches realized 4s. and 6s., and in Melbourne they averaged about 1s. per bunch more, which is sufficient to leave a small margin of profit to shippers.

The last steamer took 21,149 bunches and it is expected that 13,000 will be taken on the next shipment.

TWO MILK DEALERS LOWER THEIR PRICES

WARE, Mass.—Two large milk dealers in this town reduced their price 1 cent per quart yesterday, in accordance with the general understanding given out when the last raise was announced, that coincident with any drop in the price of feed the milk prices would be lowered. This is one of the first cases of any actual effect to the consumer of the drop in grain prices during the past two weeks, but other dealers are expected to lower their prices in order to retain their regular trade.

COPPER TAX REPEALED

HAVANA, Cuba—President Menocal, by special decree, has repealed the war revenue tax recently imposed by act of Congress on exports of copper and iron from Cuba.

CHEMISTS HOLD MANY MEETINGS

New Method of Preparing Glass Mirrors Submitted at One of the Group Sessions of the American Chemical Society

A new method of preparing glass mirrors by which the cost of production would be made considerably lower was presented by Alexander Silverman and Raymond M. Howe of the School of Chemistry of the University of Pittsburgh at today's conference of the division of industrial chemists and chemical engineers, a division of the American Chemical Society which is holding its fifty-fifth annual convention at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge.

Nearly 600 members of the society from all parts of the United States and Canada are attending the convention which opened Monday and concludes tomorrow. Today the delegates resolved themselves into separate groups to hear and discuss papers dealing with distinct branches of the chemical industry. Many of the addresses were illustrated. These symposiums continue through tomorrow.

This evening, Prof. Julius Stieglitz of the University of Chicago, president of the society, will speak on "The Outlook for Chemistry in the United States" in Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, Boston. This meeting will be open to the public.

The new feature of preparing mirrors as presented by Messrs. Silverman and Howe varies from the former method in that the silver films are deposited on glass by the use of aldehydes in the presence of alcohol and sugars, the mirrors forming in the gold. The cost of mirror production is lowered noticeably and the efficiency of the process is higher than the old methods in use.

Papers were presented before the fertilizer division by Alfred H. Cowles of New Jersey and Alfred W. Scheldt on the preparation of new fertilizer made from calcium silicates, supplying lime and soluble silicates for improving plant growth. This new fertilizer has already been found to be of great benefit to the growing of sugar and other beets, buckwheat, clover and grass.

It was said that experiments have been made with clover which show that one-third more luxuriant foliage has been developed through the use of soluble silica, this result having been confirmed by state agricultural experiment stations all over the United States.

Last evening 340 of the some 10,000 members of the society went by steamboat to Hotel Pemberton at Hull, where they had a shore dinner. Addresses were given by President Stieglitz, Arthur D. Little of Boston, past president of the society; Lieut. Rene Engel of the French Army, chemical engineer in the ministry of munitions; Dr. Leo Bakeland of New York City, member of the United States Naval Consulting Board; Prof. Victor Grignard, a major in the French Army sent to the United States to help solve chemical problems incidental to the war, and others.

BOSTON PARADE FOR NEXT QUOTA

Plans are being formulated for a big parade on Wednesday, Sept. 19, the day on which 40 per cent of Boston's new recruits will report at Camp Devens, Ayer, and Governor McCall and Mayor Curley have details for the event well under way. Both have also announced their intentions of turning out with the boys.

The parade will take place on the second day of the visit of the Japanese Mission to Boston, and it is expected that Consul-General Yada of Japan, stationed in New York will be one of the guests. He may be asked to bring with him Roland Norris, recently appointed United States Ambassador to Japan, whom Consul-General Yada has been entertaining.

In commenting on the arrangements for the affair, both the Governor and the Mayor said they regretted that it had been impossible to give Boston's first quota the same recognition.

The time of the parade tentatively agreed upon is about noon so as to allow the men plenty of time to take afternoon trains for the cantonment and it is estimated that upward of 1000 of the new soldiers could probably be included in the marching column.

Escort is likely to be furnished by the state guard, of which about 3500 will probably be mobilized for the occasion.

Recruits for Fifth Regiment

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—It was reported semi-officially here yesterday that a list of drafted men from the towns in which the fifth regiment's companies were located, is being compiled at the State House, and with the War Department's approval, these men will be sent here to fill the ranks of the fifth instead of being sent to the Ayer cantonment.

The regiment now numbers less than 500 men.

Furlough for Harvard Men

Men at the reserve officers' camp at Harvard yesterday received orders

Mill & Bush Co.

NEW SUITS NEW FURS
NEW COATS NEW BLOUSES
NEW DRESSES
NEW HATS
CORRECT OUTER APPAREL
FOR FALL
372-378 BOYLSTON STREET

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DIVIDE BURDENS TO UNIFY PEOPLE

Senator Jones of Washington insists that those getting large profit out of war should pay equitable part of its cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Among the Senators who in the last few weeks have made assiduous efforts to have written into the War-Tax Bill a high tax on war profits and incomes, none has worked more earnestly to accomplish this end than Senator Jones of Washington. Senator Jones, however, unlike senators to whom have been imputed motives other than patriotic for their desire to levy high taxes on war profits and high incomes, sincerely believes that the intent of the law should be to make the war a business, and that the United States Government is involved in the struggle. The Washington Senator argues that the plan of the Senate Finance Committee is "a delusion and a snare," and that it will let those corporations which have derived the greatest profit as a result of war contracts, escape paying their just share.

In a special statement to The Christian Science Monitor, Senator Jones sets forth his reasons for advocating a high tax on war profits. "I do not mind letting the people of this country know why I desire that the corporations which have made so much money as a result of the war should pay the cost of carrying on the war that has made them rich beyond the dreams of avarice," said Senator Jones to a representative of this paper. "I believe that the people should know the issue, should know just what the Senate of the United States has done, and what will be the results of this action." Senator Jones' statement follows:

"We are waging a war under the greatest difficulties. Our armies must be sent to a battlefield in strange lands, more than three thousand miles away, and all their supplies, munitions, food, clothing and other necessities must be transported that distance at great cost. The contest bids fair to tax our strength in money and to the utmost. The need for men was so urgent and great that we discarded the volunteer system of which we have been so proud, and began at once to conscript men for our army, even though England and Canada did not do so until long after the war began. This was done because it was deemed the surest and best way to get an army promptly. A million men have been taken from business and industry. We did not attempt to avoid inequalities or comparative injustice. The fact that one man might be taken from a good business while a man with no business would be left; the fact that all the sons of one family might be taken and none from the neighbor taking of one man would entail a much greater sacrifice than the taking of another man, was not considered. We had to have an army of fighting men, and we followed the most effective way of getting it, without regard to the consequences in individual cases. Riots, disturbances and opposition to the draft law were predicted most vehemently by those opposed to its passage. They were mistaken. Their fears have not been realized. No serious disturbances have occurred, and the army is now in training.

"The time has come to arrange to meet the cost. It will be huge, beyond the wildest apprehension. While England has obligated herself during the first three years of the war for about \$25,000,000,000, we are called upon to obligate ourselves for \$20,000,000,000 or more the very first year that we are in the war. How are we to do so? The Government must pay cash. The capital of the present must meet our debts as we go, just as the men of the present must fight the battles of the war. Every cannon, every gun, every flying machine, every submarine, every ship, every suit of clothes, every pair of shoes, and every ounce of food must be paid for when obtained. How shall the Government get the money to do this? Shall it be taken in taxes and placed in the Treasury as an involuntary debt to a patriotic contribution by the owner upon the altar of his country, for the maintenance of its rights and the preservation of its liberties, or shall it be taken only upon the promise of the Government to repay him with interest, thus relieving him from any real sacrifice, and creating a debt for future generations to pay, and adding to the burdens of the man who may come home from the trenches after having suffered and fought to preserve his country and theirs, and to maintain his rights as well as theirs? This is the real question of difference. All want to win the war, all want to do what will best win the war. Our sole difference is in judgment, and not in patriotism.

"I know that we cannot collect enough taxes to pay cash for all the expenses of the war. That would indeed paralyze our industries and make us impotent to carry on the war. Every one knows that it is as necessary to keep our industries going as to keep up our armies at the front.

"We also know that the more bonds we issue the greater will be the ultimate financial burden of the war, and that the more nearly we pay cash, the lighter the burden on industry and the people in the future, and the less will be the danger of inflation, with its resulting panics and industrial disaster, and this is no small matter to be guarded against.

"It is admitted that abnormal profits are being made by reason of the war. Every one knows that many enterprises have been making large profits out of the war ever since it began in 1914. So far as certain interests are

concerned, we have been in the war during the last three years. None of these huge profits have been taken by way of taxes except in the usual course. They have been put back into business to produce more profit, or they have gone into the pockets of those entitled to them. These purely war profits last year amounted to over \$3,000,000,000, and will probably exceed \$4,000,000,000 this year. This is conceded by those who approve taking as much of these profits as some of us think ought to be taken.

"What have some of us urged as a wise and just measure to meet a part of the huge cost of the war? We have proposed that the business man shall have his capital untouched, including the vast war profits of last year and the year before; that he shall retain of his income all that is needed to make use of that capital and keep it going to the limit; that he shall retain a net profit equal to the normal profit which he was making before the war as determined by the plan so carefully worked out by the Finance Committee of the Senate; and in addition to this we propose to allow him to retain at least 20 per centum of the purely war profits either to go into his pocket for his own comfort or into his business for still greater profit; and then we propose to take the rest of these purely war profits as taxes and put it into the Treasury of our common country to meet the obligations of the Government and to that extent make unnecessary the issuance of bonds to burden the future. You may surmise, assume and conjure up all sorts of industrial spooks, but you cannot make the mass of the people believe that there is anything unjust or dangerous in such a proposal.

"What objection is urged to it? They say it will destroy business. I deny this and they offer no proof to sustain the assertion. They do not attempt to prove it. Every one knows that it has not destroyed business in England, where they take 80 per centum of these war profits. On the contrary they have redoubled their efforts, have reorganized their business and made it more efficient than ever before. It is assumed, and their argument is based upon the idea that our business men are 'slackers,' that they are unpatriotic. I deny it. I know they are patriotic. I know they are ready to make sacrifices for their country. Patriotism in this country is not measured by dollars nor is it dependent upon poverty any more than in England. No patriotic business man will close his plant or stop work under this proposal. What he actually would do is this: He would redouble his efforts to make his capital produce more; he would conduct his business with greater economy; he would increase its efficiency; he would eliminate waste and in this way not only meet the exigencies of war far better than ever, but he would better fit himself to meet the contests and commercial rivalries that will come with peace. Every American business man ought to be willing and I believe would be willing and glad to do this. They ought to resent the reflection that is cast upon their patriotism by those who say they will close their business or slow up in their efforts if we take a large portion of the profits which are justly said to be coined out of the blood and sacrifices of the manhood of the land. When I lose my confidence in their patriotism, I will believe this and not before.

"They tell us not to take these profits now, but to leave them for the future demands which are sure to come. These profits are available now. When the year closes and they are distributed, they will not be available, any more than the profits of 1916 are available now. We do not propose to touch them by this bill. Why not? Because that would be considered unjust and retroactive. It is difficult to believe that this plea is really made in the interest of the nation. It looks like it is made to give time to the 'profiteer' to put his profits beyond the reach of the taxing power.

"Then it is urged that we should leave these profits so they can be used in the buying of bonds. That is a selfish, narrow and unpatriotic proposal. Far better that they be taken to discharge the obligations of the Government than that they be used to create obligations, interest bearing and nontaxable. We want the bonds which we do sell—and we will have to sell many—to be bought by the people generally, but if they get the idea that we have refused to tax profits so that such profits may be used to buy bonds, they will say, 'Very well, let these people buy your bonds. We don't want them.'

"Arguments like these drive the iron of distrust and class hatred into the hearts of our people and furnish an excuse and basis for many of the harsh and unjust aspersions upon the war. Now is the time to unify our people by showing them that this is not a war for profits and that the profits that are made out of it shall very largely be taken to pay the cost of the war so far as they will do so. The business man should welcome this, not only as a patriotic duty to his country, but to save himself and the nation's industries from a storm that will be accelerated or largely dispelled by the action our Government takes at this time."

MANY VISIT ESTES PARK
DENVER, Col.—The number of visitors to the Rocky Mountain National Estes Park for the period beginning July 4 and ending Aug. 31, reached the unprecedented total of 89,116, says the News. They were transported in 16,695 automobiles.

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MORE OF COAL MEN CRITICIZED

Providence Dealers in Many Cases Found by Federal Trade Commission to Have Charged Unjustifiable Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Coal dealers of this city have in numerous instances been charging unjustifiable prices to the retail buyer, according to a report issued by the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, following a long investigation of the coal trade here. The case of Providence is believed to be but typical of conditions which have prevailed throughout New England. In one instance it was found that one coal dealer was making a gross "margin" of \$5.34 per ton on egg coal, and another \$5.50 on pea coal, whereas it is considered by Government authorities that, under ordinary circumstances, \$2 per ton is a reasonable "margin."

The period selected for the investigation was during April and May of the present year. In this period it was found that the average "margin" for all dealers was \$2.99 for chestnut to \$3.86 for pea coal. The commission distinguishes between margin and profit, emphasizing that margin, as used in the coal trade, means "the difference between the price of coal to the consumer for sidewalk delivery and the cost price of this coal to the retailer delivered alongside his yard for water delivery or f. o. b. cars at the yard for rail delivery."

The report makes it clear that margin and profit are not synonymous words as used in the coal trade, the latter being determined after deducting cost of handling and delivering coal from the gross margin.

The investigation was conducted by C. R. Wright and F. M. Hildebrandt. The report in part follows:

"The 14 retailers from whom data were obtained received during the first five months of 1917, 118,677 gross tons of anthracite. During the first five months of 1916 they had received 160,432 gross tons. The receipts in 1917 were thus only 74 per cent of the receipts in 1916. The existence of this shortage in the face of an increased output of anthracite (the commercial production of anthracite was nearly 3,000,000 tons larger in the first five months of 1917 than in the corresponding period of 1916), shows clearly the situation in Providence, and it may be added, in most of the New England cities.

"This loss in tonnage was not evenly distributed among the retailers. Two retailers actually obtained more coal during January-May, 1917, than during January-May, 1916, their receipts increasing by one-third in one instance and by one-eighth in the other. Most of the retailers, however, suffered a material decline in their receipts, the total aggregating 45,123 gross tons. Strangely enough, the greatest shortage in 1917 was experienced by the three retailers who in 1916 had done the largest business. These three retailers during the first five months of 1917 sold, respectively, 64, 41 and 28 per cent less coal than during the corresponding period of 1916. No other retailer, large or small, suffered such a percentage of decline.

"On household sales of egg, stove and chestnut coal the retailers of Providence, generally speaking, charged \$10 per net ton during the early part of April, 1917. Toward the middle or close of the month, however, a number of them advanced their prices to \$12 per ton. Nearly all of them who did not advance their prices in April had done so by the middle of May, so that during the latter part of May \$12 was the usual price. Reducing these figures to averages, the average household sales price of egg coal was \$10.33 per net ton in April and \$11.36 in May; the average price of stove coal was \$10.39 in April and \$11.23 in May; and the average price of chestnut coal was \$10.39 in April and \$11.41 in May. It thus appears that the average advance in May for these three sizes was almost \$1 per net ton.

"On pea coal there was no prevailing price. In both April and May the price ranged from \$8.50 to \$11 per net ton, the average for April being \$9.55 and for May \$10.54. The price of pea coal, like that of the other domestic sizes, was thus advanced in May about \$1 per net ton on the average.

"The retailers were required to report the gross margins obtained by them on egg, stove, chestnut and pea, during April and May, 1917. These margins were consolidated, and the results are presented in the following table, which shows the average margins (not net profits) obtained by all the retailers reporting. The average margins are unweighted averages, no more weight being accorded the margins of the retailer with large sales than those of the retailer with small sales:

	(Per Net Ton)	Egg	Stove	Chestnut	Pea
April		\$3.04	\$3.02	\$2.99	\$2.95
May		3.50	3.44	3.34	3.86

"As the table shows, the average

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gross margin realized on egg coal by all the retailers reporting was \$3.04 in April and \$3.50 in May; on stove coal it was \$3.02 in April and \$3.44 in May; on chestnut coal it was \$2.99 in April and \$3.34 in May. The unweighted average on all sizes for the two months was \$3.27.

"Individual retailers, of course, obtained gross margins far exceeding this average. In April, for example, there were three retailers who realized gross margins of \$3.50 or more on egg coal, five who realized such margins on stove, two on chestnut and three on pea. In May four retailers realized such margins on egg coal, seven on stove, six on chestnut and four on pea (out of a total of seven retailers selling pea coal).

"Quite a number of these retailers realized gross margins as high as \$4, or over. Thus, in April, two retailers realized such margins on egg coal, three on stove, one on chestnut and two on pea. In May three realized such margins on egg, four on stove, two on chestnut and four on pea (out of seven retailers selling pea coal).

"The highest margins noted were received by one retailer in the month of May when he showed gross margins of \$5.34 on egg coal, \$5.13 on stove, \$5.10 on chestnut and \$5.06 on pea. This retailer received 41 per cent less coal during the first five months of 1917 than during the first five months of 1916, but plainly this shortage would not justify such margins as these. Only one other retailer realized gross margins exceeding \$5, and this was a margin of \$5.50 on pea coal in May.

"Since \$2 per ton is ordinarily an ample margin, it is clear that the retailers of Providence during April and May realized margins which under normal conditions could only be characterized as extortionate. Conditions in Providence during the period under discussion, however, were abnormal. The shortage of coal naturally increased the per ton cost of doing business, and, therefore, justified higher margins than are normally regarded as fair. Yet making due allowance for these factors, it must be said that in most cases the margins obtained were unreasonable, and that in individual cases they were absolutely inexcusable."

SIR T. WHITE EXPLAINS TREASURY DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Speaking recently about the new domestic war loan in Canada, the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, said that between now and next November, when the loan for \$100,000,000 would be floated, a nationwide organization would be brought about in order to make the loan a success.

"The demands upon the Treasury at this time," said the Finance Minister, are of a twofold nature: first to provide Canada's war expenditure here, and secondly to establish credits out of which the Imperial Government may purchase, not only munitions, but essential foodstuffs such as cheese, bacon, flour, grain and canned goods for the army in the field and the civilian population at home. The amount of foodstuffs which Great Britain can purchase in Canada depends upon the amount of money which the Canadian Government can supply the Imperial Treasury for the purpose, and this again depends upon the savings of the people of Canada and their willingness to place these savings at the disposal of the Government by subscribing to war loan issues.

"It is perfectly clear that from this forward the continued prosperity of Canada during the war will depend upon the thrift of the people and the success of the Government's war loan issues. Canada can get all the export business she can finance and no more.

"There is no doubt, according to the Minister of Finance, that the people of Canada can finance the necessary credit for these purposes. So far there has been raised by domestic loans \$350,000,000. The immense trade balance in favor of Canada as against Great Britain necessitates further loans if our export trade is not to be diverted to the United States."

FOOD-ECONOMY CAMPAIGN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Men and women, prominent in various spheres of the city's activities, have formed themselves into a committee of food preservation, and they intend to study the questions of production and distribution, and to undertake a campaign in the direction of food economy. The chairman of the organization is Principal Westbrook of the British Columbia University.

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New Silk Tailored Blouses
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YOU CAN'T BLAME THEM for looking so well pleased with themselves, for they certainly have achieved something out of the common in the line of tailored simplicity.

To begin with, the fabrics are delightful—soft white wash satins, crepe de chine and heavy white habutai. Then little points of finish are equally attractive and decidedly smart.

One of flesh or white habutai at \$5 has tailored seams on shoulder and around armhole a row of close-set buttons and buttonholes as closing and unstitched fronts. The round collar runs into very narrow inverted lapels.

One of fine wash satin at \$5.95 emphasizes its difference from the usual by a binding of white silk tulle braid on the cuffs, the fronts, lapels and the collar, which is indifferent whether you wear it high as a smart new turn-over effect or spread it widely over your shoulders as a new pointed roll shape.

A wash satin Blouse at \$5.95 will make you exclaim over the fine quality of its material, the new deep points that terminate the deep back rolling shawl collar and the effectiveness of the single large four-hole pearl button that is the front fastening.

GOVERNOR SEES TROOPS AT AYER

Massachusetts Chief Executive Addresses 3500 Officers and Men Drawn Up in Hollow Square on Parade Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—With fully 3500 officers and men drawn up in a hollow square before him on the parade grounds at the foot of Infantry Hill, Gov. Samuel W. McCall reviewed the vanguard of the new national army late yesterday afternoon, welcoming the New England division, and extending a greeting to officers and recruits alike.

Throughout the earlier hours of the day all was in preparation for the anticipated visit of the chief executive of the State, and an effort was made to provide all the newly enlisted men with uniforms, but owing to the late arrival of the clothing, this was not in all instances, possible.

At 4:30 o'clock, Lieut.-Col. Merck B. Stuart, chief of staff met the Governor's official party at the gate of the cantonment, escorting the members to division 76 headquarters.

Here a short, informal reception was held, the division commander, the members of his staff and the officers accompanying Governor McCall meeting one another in front of the headquarters building.

As the Governor stepped from his automobile Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges grasped him by the hand, later meeting the women in the official party, Mrs. McCall, Miss Catherine McCall, Miss Katherine Rawson, daughter of Admiral Rawson of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Charles A. Stevens, wife of Colonel Stevens.

The officers accompanying the Governor were Adj.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, Col. Thomas D. Barrel, Col. Charles A. Stevens, Col. George H. Benyon, inspector-general, and Col. William C. Rogers, advocate-general.

The automobiles containing the Governor, officials and the official regimental staff then proceeded to the parade ground where the Governor was presented to the men drawn up in line by Major-General Hodges, who said the old Bay State was being honored by its chief executive, who came to extend a welcome.

Governor McCall, speaking from his automobile, said in part: "I most heartily welcome you to Massachusetts and I am glad that it is not good-by that I am saying. I congratulate you upon being under the command of General Hodges, your chief instructor, a man who has been a professor at our Military Academy at West Point, and has graduated from that place, a man who has won distinction of high honors through regular grades of promotion to major-general of the army."

"We are taking different methods this year of raising our armies than has been taken from the beginning of our republic.

"Instead of appealing for enlistments, Congress has taken another course; the Government makes the selection. The country in a word, calls you to come to her help.

"Never before in this country, nor in the world, has a more democratic army resulted than this new national army will be. You men assembled here, represent the ideals of America, and we cannot say more for any army."

"I don't desire to use the word 'class,' for we have no classes in democratic America. We have also abolished the hyphen. You may have had your origin in some foreign country in Europe or elsewhere, but despite that, you represent our republic, and you represent the American people as a whole.

"Men, I feel sure you will continue to represent them, and if called upon to act, you will remember the glorious history of this country and make your actions worthy of it."

As the Governor finished his address, applause ran up and down the long lines of men, after which the squads were dismissed, marching back to their headquarters and barracks.

Governor McCall and his party immediately left the camp, proceeding back to Boston.

Many of the enlisted men received their uniforms yesterday, a special effort toward this end being made owing to the Governor's visit. The recruits seemed pleased to discard their civilian clothing, and will undoubtedly do better work in their drills now that this change has been made.

An opportunity will be given them to dispose of their discarded suits, as each Saturday afternoon between 2

and 6 o'clock these may be taken to the quartermaster's storehouse and sold for what they will bring.

Athletic games are popular with the newly-enlisted men, and after their prolonged drills they are joyfully welcomed. They include running and broad jumps, high jumps, hurdling, "ride the elephant," and various others, all designed to give efficiency and to make the men quick and alert. Each afternoon a period is devoted to this form of recreation in which all participate.

The big quota of arrivals due here on the 15th of this month will be assigned to the infantry and artillery regiments, it is stated. Each unit will send to the statistical officer a list of specialists needed in its department, and the men will be thus assigned, so far as possible. This method, it is believed, will tend toward real efficiency in every direction.

Oil heaters are being placed in all the officers' headquarters, and radiators are being distributed preparatory to the installation of the central heating plants, of which each regiment will have its own.

CARTIERVILLE DYNAMITERS RECEIVE TRIAL

All Alleged Members of Gang Except Monette or Girard Appear in Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que. (Wednesday)—A written confession by Elie Lalumiere, admitting complicity in the theft of dynamite from the Martineau quarry, and asserting that everything he did was under threat of destruction by Girard, Handfield and Tremblay, was submitted to Judge St. Cyr at the preliminary trial of the 10 alleged dynamiters yesterday. The court was adjourned until today to determine whether the documents should be admitted as evidence.

All the alleged members of the gang, except Monette, or Girard, who is still at large, appeared in court. Lalumiere is charged with stealing dynamite, with attempted murder, and with having caused an explosion that threatened the lives of others. Raoul Cyr, Aurele Goyer and Romeo Wisintainer are charged with the attempted murder of Baron Atholsthan, Lady Atholsthan, and the Hon. Alice Graham, their daughter.

Charles Gagnon and J. A. Tremblay are accused of the theft of dynamite from the Martineau quarry. M. Henri Archambeault, Louis Bolduc, Joseph Paquette and Arthur Blackwell are faced with the charge of having dynamite in their possession under circumstances leading to the suspicion of intent to use it for illegal purposes.

Tremblay was first to be heard. He refused to commit himself as to the truth of the confession he made last week, in which he said that he and several others, inspired by anticongress oratory, stole the dynamite. His case was then put over until the circumstances under which the confession was made could be cleared up.

Lalumiere's case was taken up next. Lord Atholsthan and Charles R. Christie, his lordship's guest on the night of the explosion, testified to the outrage and to the damage done. Tremblay was called as a witness, and said he was in Lalumiere's store the night before the Cartierville outrage, and saw several strangers there. He thought he would be able to recognize them if he saw them again. He was excused for the time being.

Lalumiere's confession was then introduced. It proved to be a rather rambling document, but it gave, in detail, the story of the dynamite theft. As to the dynamiting of Lord Atholsthan's house, it related that Lalumiere asked Handfield and Monette if they were the perpetrators, and that they answered "yes," then "no," and then added that since he had refused to accompany them it was not his business.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Romeo Wisintainer's brother.

SUSANA SUPPOSED SUNK
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reports received here indicate that the American steamship Susana, a vessel of 3618 gross register, which left here Aug. 7 for Genoa, has been sunk by a submarine.

LOYAL WORK IN CENTRAL WEST

Campaign for Patriotism Being Actively Carried on in Several States—Speakers Give Time Freely to Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The development of seditious propaganda is leading State councils of defense in the interior to establish American propaganda. One after another the states are taking up this remedy. Patriotic organizations are being formed in various cities. The Loyalty Legion is reported to be doing splendid work in Wisconsin, and a similar movement has made progress in Minnesota.

As for the propaganda, the announcement in the American Socialist, printed from national Socialist headquarters here, that the local Socialist county organization has been unable to meet demands for speakers, can well be matched by this item from the press service of the Illinois State Council of Defense:

"Plans for the campaign of patriotism to be carried into every community of the State are maturing rapidly. The campaign is to be made under the auspices of the State Council of Defense Neighborhood Committee, a body auxiliary to the State council and controlled by it. The committee will be a comprehensive one, with representatives from all parts of the State. The executive committee was named at the last meeting of the council, and has for its chairman Harold L. Ickes. George Perkins of the Cigarmakers International Union is vice-chairman, and L. E. Myers is the secretary. The other members are John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; John F. Smulski, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, Edgar A. Bancroft, H. H. Merrick, Otto C. Butz, Joseph Moses and George H. Wilson of Quincy. The committee will very soon be prepared to send speakers to all communities which desire them, and also to aid in the organization of patriotic meetings everywhere."

Similarly, as against the recent draft disturbances in Oklahoma, the following paragraphs from the last publicity letter of the Oklahoma State Council of Defense may be taken as an offset:

"More than 50 of the leading men of the State have joined the Oklahoma Patriotic Speakers Bureau, organized through the council of defense. Through this organization, the men agree to go anywhere in Oklahoma at any time possible for them to do so, and deliver patriotic addresses to citizens on 'Why we are in the war, and the part each citizen must play in helping to win it.' Headed by Governor Williams, the list includes the names of the best-known men of public life in Oklahoma. The list will be furnished to county councils of defense. When county councils desire to hold patriotic meetings, they will signify their preference of speakers, send them in to the State council, then the dates will be made through the central bureau. Due to the fact that speakers will be donating freely of their time, county councils will be asked to offer them their traveling expenses. The State council now stands ready to provide speakers anywhere in the State."

These are but several illustrations of a work for loyalty and patriotism that is rapidly developing in these sections.

SALOONS TO CLOSE IN DALLAS, TEX.
DALLAS, Tex.—Saloons in Dallas County, are to close Oct. 20, according to county officials. This is following a victory for the prohibitionists in this county, which is the most populous in the State.

With but six precincts out of 96 missing, the prohibitionists had a lead of approximately 1500, which the missing precincts could not materially change. About 19,000 votes were polled out of a registration of 28,000.

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HANAN Standards must not be tampered with." This answer meets every suggestion, born of the times, to save in the cost of making shoes. Such savings, at the expense of shoe quality, are intolerable, with Hanan. There are stores (with mail service) in ten cities. Also many agencies.

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VEGETABLES SAID TO BE DECREASING IN BOSTON MARKET

Bureau Bulletin Reports Falling Off in Tomatoes, Corn, Squash, Beans and Lettuce

Decreasing vegetable supplies are being brought into the Boston market according to today's bulletin from the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, which reports a falling off in the amount of tomatoes, corn, squash, beans, lettuce and peppers arriving this morning.

The report says: "Only 1500 bushels of tomatoes and about 2500 bushels of corn were reported and lighter supplies of vegetables generally, except cabbage and green tomatoes. Tomato prices jumped an average of 25 to 50 cents, with the market for good stock at \$1.75 to \$2.50 and fancy pack as high as \$3 per bushel. Corn prices advanced 10c, bringing 80 to 90c per bushel for white and 90c to \$1 for yellow. Peppers were short and price advances were reported."

"Consumers generally are urged to use cabbage as often as possible for daily use. It is the cheapest vegetable on the market and the quality is excellent. Preservation for future use as kraut should also be made at this time. Cabbage brings farmers about 2-3c per pound."

"Farmers' prices collected by the United States Bureau of Markets and Retail Prices by the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration. Farmers reporting 137; loads 140."

Produce delivered and prices received by farmers: Apples, 71c bu. (all grades), 75c@83, retail, 80@10c qt.; beans, green, 24c bu. (32 qts.), \$1.25@1.75, retail, 3c qt.; beans, wax, 25c bu. (32 qts.), \$1.50@1.75, retail, 10c qt.; beans, shell, 22c bu. (32 qts.), \$1.75@2.20, retail, 8c qt.; beets, bunch, 13c bxs. (18 bunches), 40@50c, retail, 5c bunch; beets, cut, 12c bu. (8c@11, retail, 4c lb.; cabbage, 81c bbs. (80 lbs.), 60@75c, retail, 2c lb.; carrots, bunch, 13c bbs. (24 bunches), 60@75c, retail, 5c bunch; carrots, cut, 30c bu. \$1.50@1.75, retail, 5c lb.; corn, white, 2000 bbs. (5 doz.), 80@90c, retail, 25c doz.; corn, yellow, 507 bbs. (5 doz.), 90c@11, retail, 30c doz.; cucumbers, 40 bbs. (6 doz.), \$3.50@5, retail, 8c each; lettuce, 47c bbs. (18 heads), 50c@51, retail, 3c head; onions, 35c bu. \$1.65@1.75, retail, 5c lb.; onions, pickling, 75c bu. \$4.25@5, retail, 20c qt.

Peppers, 321 bu. \$1.25@1.75, retail, 10c doz.; potatoes, 161 bu. \$1.25@1.40; radishes, 63 bbs. 50@75c, retail, 24c bunch; summer squash, 101 bbs. 25@40c, retail, 5c each; Italian squash, 53 bbs. 75c@1.25, retail, 6c lb.; turban squash, 219 bbs. \$1.60@1.75, retail, 4c lb.; marrow squash, 25 bbs. \$1.25@1.35, retail, 5c lb.; tomatoes, 1438 bu. (56 lbs.), \$1.75@2.50, retail, 7c lb.; tomatoes, green, 914 bu. 75c@81, retail, 30c peck.

Cauliflower, 90 bbs. 50c@1.50, retail, 20@30c each; eggplant, \$2.50, \$1.50@1.75, retail, 12c@20c each; celery, 254 doz. \$1.25@1.50, retail, 15c bunch; parsley, 87 bu. 25@30c, retail, 2 oz. 5c; romaine, 25 bbs. 50@60c, retail, 10c head; turnips, 15 bu. 75c@1.25, retail, 3c lb.; lima beans, 154 bu. \$2.25@2.50, retail, 10c qt.; mint, 20 doz. 40@50c, retail, 10c bunch.

There are also small amounts of kale, escarole, Swiss chard, pears, leeks, peaches, red cabbage, oyster plant, plums and grapes.

MINISTERS LEAVE MADRID FOR SEA

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Spain differs from most other countries in that during the warmest days of summer its center of government is moved in effect, if not in name, from the capital to northern quarters by the sea. Madrid in the hot weather is not conducive to cool thinking and laborious application to important tasks. Therefore, while the permanent officials remain, and two or three of the Cabinet Ministers also, to keep watch, the rest go northward to the shores of Biscay and establish themselves there with their secretaries and staffs, their households and the greater part of their governmental papers and belongings, and conduct their business as best they can, with the assistance of continual telephonic communication with the watch dogs in Madrid. But in these times of continual crises they have to be ready at a moment's notice to move back to the center. The Premier in particular spends much time in these days travelling on the northern system. For the most part, ministers naturally are in the neighborhood of the King, consequently there is a cluster of the high officers of state in and about San Sebastian and Santander. His Majesty and the Court, as also the Foreign Minister, the Marques de Lema, being temporarily quartered at the latter.

When the sovereign and so many of the ministry go north, the diplomatic corps moves likewise for its pleasure and convenience, and most of the ambassadors and their staffs are now by the sea, while the embassies in Madrid are in the hands of the minor officials. A few, however, despite all discomforts linger on, one of whom is the Japanese chargé d'affaires, M. Horigouchi. It was announced also that the highly active German Ambassador, the Prince de Ratibor, would not leave Madrid, but in the early days of August he went off to Santander with his daughters, the Princesses Fella and Victoria, while the Princess de Ratibor, with her other daughters and her sister, the Countess d'Orsay, went to San Sebastian. The Prince, however, having much anxious business on hand, keeps himself in close touch with Madrid. A new Russian Ambassador to Madrid, Mr. K. Nekladov, was lately appointed, and has gone to San Sebastian, from whence he recently

paid a visit to Paris. M. Geoffroy, the French Ambassador, who, despite all recent rumors concerning his possible withdrawal from the embassy at Madrid, seems firmly fixed there and is in the highest esteem, has been in the capital at different periods during the vacation time; but he has been spending as many days as possible at San Sebastian.

The Prince de Fürstenburg, Austrian ambassador, and the Princess are at Zarauz, a rising and fashionable seaside resort a little west of San Sebastian, beautifully situated, with hills in the background, clad with chestnut and other trees, among which are dotted many pretty villas belonging to members of the nobility of Madrid. The Ambassador of the United States and Mrs. Willard, together with their daughter, are at San Sebastian, where also is Count Bonin Longare, the Italian Ambassador, whose wife is in Italy. The British Ambassador, Sir Arthur Hardinge, and Lady Hardinge are at Hendaye. The Portuguese Minister, Senhor de Vasconcellos, and his wife are at Santander, whence the Swiss Minister has moved to San Sebastian, where the Dutch, Swiss, Chinese, Rumanian, Guatemalan and Cuban ministers also are installed. The Ambassador of the Argentine Republic, Señor Marco Avellaneda, usually spends his season in a round of visits to various places, with the object of investigation and of placing himself in closer touch with Argentine and Spanish interests, and this year he is continuing his custom.

SUFFRAGISTS CARRY ONE MAINE COUNTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—Returns from all but 90 small towns had been unofficially recorded Tuesday night in the vote on the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution, the total vote in favor being 19,272, while the total cast against the amendment was 36,387. Knox County was the only one carried by the suffragists, who also carried the cities of Auburn and Rockland.

The returns on the other four amendments to the ballot had been received from only 303 of the 522 cities and towns last night. On the amendment to empower the Governor and council to remove sheriffs who fail to enforce the laws, and to appoint their successors, the available figures show 23,773 in favor and 21,221 against. There was uncertainty about the other amendments, but it is believed those proposing to divide the towns into election districts and to modify the militia laws have been defeated. The amendment proposing a certain apportionment of representatives in the Legislature in case of town mergers had a vote so close as to be indeterminate until more communities are heard from.

CAMP WHEELER NEARLY READY

LINCOLN, Ga.—Camp Wheeler, where two divisions of United States troops will be trained for overseas service, has sprung into less than 30 days from a tract of bare fields to a city that will be inhabited by 35,000 men. The soldiers will begin arriving at the camp, which is five miles from Macon, on Sept. 10. They will live in tents, but buildings have been erected for warehouses, kitchens, executive buildings and mess-halls. The line of kitchens alone reaches more than a mile, and there are 125 dining rooms for infantry alone. There are dozens of other buildings, such as bath-houses, canteens, and similar structures.

ALABAMA WOMAN TO LECTURE ON FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GADSDEN, Ala.—Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, has appointed an Alabama woman farmer, Mrs. G. H. Mathis of Gadsden, to serve as one of the national lecturers who will emphasize the importance of the production and conservation of food necessities. Since the beginning of the war Mrs. Mathis has devoted almost her entire time to food talks in Alabama, and is now making a tour of the agricultural and mining districts.

WAR LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

Organization of war library work is to be effected Thursday night at a meeting held in the Brookline Public Library under the auspices of the library trustees. A Library War Council has recently been appointed by Secretary of War Baker to work in cooperation with the American Library Association in raising a million dollar library fund for war service. The fund is to be devoted to library work at the 32 army cantonments in the United States and at all places where United States troops are assembled in force. J. Randolph Child Jr. is to address the meeting which is to organize the work in Brookline. The call for the meeting has been issued by Leonard K. Storrs, chairman of the library trustees.

LIBERTY LOAN FINANCING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The total of the Government's temporary financing in anticipation of the second Liberty Loan has now been brought up to \$850,000,000. This sum has been reached by the over-subscription of the last offering of \$300,000,000 of short term Treasury certificates.

RANGER ENDS ITS CRUISE WITH CLASS OF 25 TO GRADUATE

Seniors Fitted to Take Examinations for Engineers and Deck Officers in Merchant Marine

The Massachusetts nautical schoolship Ranger, Capt. P. W. Hourigan, returned to an Atlantic port today from its annual cruise, and 107 cadets lined the rails of the ship as it came to anchor. Fall graduation ceremonies will be held aboard ship tomorrow at 10:30 a. m., and the 25 members of the senior class will be handed their diplomas by Captain Hourigan, and go ashore fitted to pass examination before local United States steamboat inspectors for engineers and deck officers for the American merchant marine.

The annual cruise this year was confined to New England territorial waters and began April 24. It is the fourth successive year that the Ranger has abandoned its overseas cruise, in 1914 owing to machinery difficulties and in the three following summers because of the war. A new study aboard the Ranger this year was gunnery, four six-pound guns being installed, two aft and two forward. Candidates for deck officers spent considerable time in practice and are understood to be efficient in handling weapons, a new requirement for deck officers of merchant vessels of belligerent nations.

One-third of the graduation class are qualified to become engineers and the other two-thirds deck officers, and berth await every one of them that pass the Federal license examination, so great is the demand for seamen, according to officials of the state school. The graduation ceremonies this year are to be brief, owing to war conditions, it was announced today by William H. Dimick, secretary of the school. William E. McKay and Clarence E. Perkins, two commissioners of the school, and Captain Hourigan are expected to make addresses. Some of the parents and friends of the graduates are expected to attend the ceremony.

SUBSEA BOAT CRUELTY TOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—If the people of the United States have not yet been fully convinced of the willful and wanton cruelty displayed by the German U-boat commanders and crews in their treatment of helpless American and other victims, the former consul at Queenstown, Wesley Frost, proposes to supply the information. Mr. Frost, a former Cleveland, and a graduate of Oberlin College, talked before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce a few days ago concerning his personal knowledge of these atrocities. "Ten thousand men, women and children," said he, "have been killed by German submarines. Every month sees losses equal to those of the Lusitania horror. At this moment we are fighting for breath. The ocean south of Ireland is the most crowded highway of commerce in the world. On a fine day I have seen merchant ships in all directions like a vast parade. As consul at Queenstown for three years ended last June, I reported to our Government upon the destruction by submarine of 81 different ships carrying American citizens. I collected at first hand this evidence, verified it, and placed it in legal form. The witnesses usually came to the consulate straight from the sea, with the cries of perishing comrades ringing in their ears. Their statements were carefully checked against one another and against the depositions of surviving officers. I am not here to implant any opinions about the submarine campaign, but to give you facts for forming opinions of your own."

DEAN BURTON BACK FROM 9000-MILE TRIP

Dean A. E. Burton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is back from a 9000-mile trip along all the shore lines in the interests of the schools for deck officers of which he is the director. These form one of the groups of free schools which Henry Howard has committed to the care of Technology, the other group being that destined to furnish officers for the engine rooms of the new merchant marine.

Eight New England stations and seven down to Chesapeake Bay have been sufficiently described. To the South, Professor Burton has established schools at Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville, while on the Gulf Coast there are Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston. On the West Coast he personally set in motion schools at San Pedro, San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle and Portland and on his way back inspected the schools already some weeks in operation at Duluth, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo.

SUFFRAGIST SEES VICTORY IN DEFEAT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has made a statement, regarding the recent defeat of the suffrage amendment in the Maine election to the effect that the suffrage education during the election in Maine will be of value later on, as "the suffrage question is never settled until it is settled affirmatively." "The effect of every state repudiation," says Mrs. Catt, "can but serve to focus the effort of the National Suffrage Association anew upon the federal route to the suffrage goal. More and more our work concentrates upon Washington as the focal point."

RETURNED TROOPS IN CANADA BEHAVE WELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—A champion for the Canadian soldier has arisen in the person of Lieut.-Col. J. J. Sharpley, commanding officer of the military hospitals' commission command, who

LAMPORT & SOLT, IMPORTERS OF SOUTH AMERICAN REGULAR SAILBOATS COMPANY, 42 Broadway, N. Y. CHAS. V. DABY & SON, 1 Broad St. W. H. EAVES, 10 Congress St., Boston.

AUSTRALIA

HONOLULU, HAWAII, NEW ZEALAND Regular Sailings from Vancouver, B. C., by the PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS of the CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE. For full information apply Can. Pacific Ry., 132 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

defends them against the unjust charges brought against Montreal soldiers by M. Médéric Martin, the French-Canadian Mayor of the city, and Federal member of Parliament for one of its ridings. In the course of a recent speech the Mayor stated that the returned soldiers were responsible for all the trouble with the anticongressionalists at the meetings in Montreal.

Colonel Sharpley declares that this statement is absolutely without foundation; adding that there is no better behaved soldier in the whole of Canada than those in the Montreal district. M. Martin made his charge in the House of Commons, and consequently it appears on the pages of Hansard, the official report of the parliamentary proceedings. The returned men deeply resent the statement, and are anxious that it should be given a wide and unqualified denial.

Major Hall, commanding officer of the Montreal district, states that, despite the fact that there are a large number of returned men in the district, there has positively been no trouble with them.

REAL ESTATE

Deeds have gone to record this day confirming the transfer of an improved property at 43 Cross Street, North End, from Morris Fish, owner, to Marks L. Cohen, a large holder of real estate in that vicinity. There is a four-story brick building standing on 635 square feet of land, all assessed for \$11,500 of which \$7600 applies on the land.

Another property sold and deed recorded is situated 34 Gray Street, South End district. This parcel is valued by the assessors at \$4000, and the 756 square feet of land carries \$1300 of that amount. Julia C. McLean conveyed title to Mary Simpson et al.

John W. Shields purchased the frame house and 15,296 square feet of land owned by Hattie W. Leavitt, at 424 Washington Street, Brighton. The total taxed valuation is \$6800, with \$6400 land value.

Title to the group of frame buildings at 2475-2477 Washington Street, extending back on Hayden Terrace, Roxbury, has been sold by the owner, Henry Welch to Louise J. Bryant. There is a land area of 8040 square feet valued at \$8100, included in the total assessment of \$18,100.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Commercial St., 162-164, Ward 5; A. E. Whittier Jr., G. T. Shepard; alter storage. Norfolk Ave., 86-112, Ward 12; Standard Asset Trust; alter mfg. Atlantic Ave., 717-719, Ward 5; N. W. Harrison & Co.; alter storage. Harrison Ave., 629, 710, Ward 6; Jno. L. Whiting est.; alter mfg. Bradley St., 95, Ward 24; Carl Stohn. Dowd & Murphy; alter factory.

CHICAGO MONEY MARKET

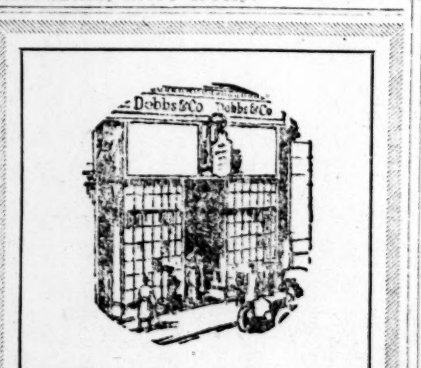
CHICAGO, Ill.—More banks here are quoting 5½ per cent as minimum commercial money rate, and scarcely any new loans are made below 5½ per cent, although 5½ remains top of range for good paper. Banks are rediscounting more freely.

The chiefs of the various districts as they now are constituted are: for New England, G. Peabody Gardner, Jr.; for the Southern Coast, Prof. C. C. Thomas, head of the department of Mechanical Engineering of Johns Hopkins; for the Gulf States, Ernest Lee Jhneke; for California, Farnham Griffiths, of the University of California, an authority on marine and admiralty affairs; for the Northern Pacific Coast, William J. Grambs, well known in Boston in connection with the Stone and Webster activities and for the Lake district, Irving L. Evans is chief.

On the West Coast he personally set in motion schools at San Pedro, San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle and Portland and on his way back inspected the schools already some weeks in operation at Duluth, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo.

DOBB'S HATS

244 Fifth Avenue New York



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MOTIVE BEHIND GERMAN U-BOAT PROTEST TO SPAIN

French Writer Sees Attempt to Complicate Internal Situation in the Iberian Peninsula

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

PARIS, France.—As mentioned in cable despatches to The Christian Science Monitor, an important leading article appears in Le Temps, which may be attributed to M. Jean Herbet, recently attached to this great journal and a high authority on Spanish affairs. The article concerns the German protest to Spain upon the internment of the submarine U B 23 at Ferrol, reported by The Christian Science Monitor Madrid correspondent. Le Temps assumes this report to be correct, and says, "One cannot close one's eyes to the fact that the U B 23 has above all, for its object the complication of the internal situation in Spain. This German protest has been analyzed by the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfort Gazette, whose information is generally correct. It consists, it would appear, of weak arguments strongly presented. Of these arguments one is derived from the Hague convention, the other from the difficulty existing between Germany and Norway."

"There are points among them that the Government of Berlin would not put forward, if it had not, to recall the unforgettable saying of von Bethmann-Hollweg, got rid of sentiment. Germany maintains that article 13 of the Hague convention, which permits belligerent ships of war to remain during a limited period in neutral ports, should apply to submarines. The Entente, on the contrary, declares that submarines do not respect the rules imposed on warships, and consequently cannot claim the rights of the latter."

The Spanish Government, after having given Germany the satisfaction of allowing the U 52 to leave Cadix, decided very properly to stand aside from all controversy by forbidding its territorial waters to submarines; thus, it thought, Spain need not trouble itself further upon the question as to whether she should intern these craft or release them, and she could be sure of remaining perfectly neutral in the quarrel.

"The Spanish decree had been promulgated but a few weeks when a German submarine challenged it by entering Comuna. The government of Berlin had scarcely protested against its internment, than another German submarine fired on a Spanish fishing boat, killing or wounding a number of the crew. And this is the Germany which invokes the Hague convention! But is not the very basis of this convention a respect for neutrals, for their sovereignty, for their existence? It is true that Norway, after having achieved an act of sovereignty, has been the object of such German brutalities that she has been obliged to show herself more tolerant towards submarines. But does the government of Berlin believe that it can employ the same methods with Spain? Does it intend to operate with its submarines in the Spanish roadsteads, with as little restraint as in the fjords of Christiania? Does it intend to forward to Madrid some diplomatic valises filled with bombs? We are satisfied that neither Spanish dignity nor German interests would permit this. For they must know well in Berlin that Germany could gain no advantage by engaging with Spain in one of those diplomatic duels where each of the adversaries seeks for the weak point of the other."

"Spanish interests are nearly invulnerable, so far as the Germans are concerned, but the great German interests are at the mercy of the Span-

iards. Wilhelm II has many subjects in the Kingdom of Alfonso XIII, some from America, others from Portugal, and elsewhere. These Germans fulfill every kind of function, from the most profitable commerce to the meanest espionage. Their activity, their funds, the German ships shut up in their ports, these are as so many pledges that Spanish hospitality has generously respected so far. Germany would be very uneasy if the Spaniards were to warn her of the many things under their hands. She does not seek a struggle; she fears it, but she calculates that an embarrassed government would exercise a complaisance towards her that a strong government would refuse. That is why, without having preference for any particular régime ready to compromise and betray in turn all the dynamic and opposition parties, she tries to create anarchy in Spain. The stability of the present cabinet is not in the least her affair, and she malevolently plans this controversy of the submarines at the moment when Señor Dato is threatened with strikes and troubles."

"But if Señor Alba, for example, were to come into power today, the same disintegrating efforts would be made against him. For the rest, Russia just now is an object lesson of how the Germans work. These great defenders of the autocratic régime have nimbly abandoned the imperial dynasty after having rendered it suspect. These pretended friends of the new Russian régime have promptly organized an insurrection and invasion against it. Their policy is the same in every country; they are the destroyers of national independence. Whether one is a Conservative or Liberal, Monarchist or Republican, the first precaution needed is not to look upon their tactics with any favor."

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INCREASED MILK RATES MAINTAINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All petitions for modifications of Commerce Commission's order approving increased rates on milk, cream and dairy products from New England to New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Atlantic City and other points have been denied. Rates on similar products between Central Freight Association territory and from points south of the Ohio River to Cincinnati have been ordered reduced, and their rates have been fixed for the future. The same decision was made on shipments of cream to Washington, D. C., from points within 500 miles.

SHIPPING NEWS

High prices for fresh groundfish continue at the fish pier today. Receipts were about normal for a Wednesday. Arrivals: Str Swell 71,000 pounds, str Breaker 63,000, schrs Athens 27,700, Waltham 16,500, W. M. Goodspeed 17,000, Ruth 18,000, Viking 9700, Rebecca 21,500, Flaviola 6700, and Francis S. Grueby 44,400. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7.50@8.50, steak cod \$13.25@15.25, market cod \$7@8, pollock \$8.50@9.75, large hake \$8, small hake \$8, and cusk \$7.25@8.

Swordfish and mackerel were landed at the South Boston fish mart today in small quantities. The schooner Grace Clinton had 10,000 pounds of fresh mackerel, and the Progress 73 swordfish. Wholesale prices were: Swordfish 26 cents per pound, and mackerel 18c.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schrs Lottie G. Merchant 40 bbs salted mackerel, Lizzie J. Clark, 1300 quintals cured fish from Maine, and the following British schooners: Sea Foam 224,000 pounds salted cod, Jewell 200,000, and Guy 175,000, all from Nova Scotia or Newfoundland.

"Spanish interests are nearly invulnerable, so far as the Germans are concerned, but the great German interests are at the mercy of the Span-



Cool Days Add Zest to

Early Autumn Fur Sale

Prices 25 per cent. less. Sale ends Saturday

This opportunity of the whole Autumn season to secure fashionable new furs of Wanamaker exacting quality will end in just four more days.

Luxurious coats chosen now can save as much as a hundred dollars and more of the later prices. Elegant seal dyed muskrat coats (Hudson seal) plain or with skunk, and splendid motoring coats of natural beaver, civet cat, raccoon, marmot and opossum.

Included at the lower prices now are also such highly favored furs as skunk—which is particularly fine, the popular Kamchatka dyed fox; the better wearing and less expensive wolf that looks like fox and comes in fox colors; the glossy black lynx, the rich beaver—all carefully examined and truly labeled.

TERMS—25 per cent. of price at time of purchase and free storage until November 1, if desired.

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JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

FOUR OF STAFF OF TAGEBLATT UNDER ARREST

Search of Office of Philadelphia Paper Reveals Letters From a Western Senator

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Charged with violating the espionage act through the publication of articles alleged to be 'inimical to the interests of the United States, four members of the staff of the Philadelphia Tageblatt, whose offices were raided by government agents, are now under arrest, and the remaining two for whom warrants have been issued will appear in time for hearing on Thursday. Louis Werner, editor-in-chief, and Waldimar Alfred, an editorial writer, surrendered to the federal authorities on Tuesday and were held in \$10,000 bail each. Peter Schaefer, president of the company which publishes the Tageblatt, and Paul Vogel, treasurer, the other two men wanted, are in Cincinnati attending a meeting of editors. It was said, and their counsel promised they would be here on Thursday. The men arrested on Monday are Dr. Martin Darrow, managing editor, and Herman Lemke, business manager.

Agents of the Department of Justice report that articles seized include a number of letters from a United States Senator from a western State.

United States District Attorney Kane has engaged interpreters to assist in the examination of files, papers and documents taken from the Tageblatt offices. Until these have been gone over completely, Government officers will not indicate all the specific instances of alleged violations of the espionage act. They may not be revealed at Thursday's hearing, as the accused may waive a hearing without compelling the Government to show its evidence at this time. Among the things taken from the Tageblatt offices were the minutes of the directors' meetings, according to federal agents. These, they say, show that two directors complained that the editorials in the paper were not vigorous enough.



Presenting FASHIONS from PARIS introduced at the recent openings—

GOWNS WRAPS SUITS COATS BLOUSES MILLINERY FURS NEW YORK CINCINNATI WASHINGTON DULUTH



Decency and fairness and quality combined with common sense prices have given this Man-and-Boy Clothing Store its high standing in St. Louis

Werner & Werner QUALITY CORNER ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH SAINT LOUIS

HAFMAN BROS. CLOTHES LEANERS SPECIALISTS IN DRY CLEANING 3100 to 3112 Arsenal Street, ST. LOUIS

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ST. LOUIS Cleaning and Dyeing Co. 2122 N. Taylor

NEW ENGLAND'S HARVEST IS NEAR

Bumper Crops Almost Ready to Be Gathered and County Bureau and Agencies Are Pleased With the Results

In legislative language, the county organizations of New England which have been energetic in encouraging increased food production during the past six months, are about ready to rise and report progress. From the time the first spring crops went into the ground in April until the present time, the managers of the county farm bureaus have been encouraging farmers in planting and cultivating, have helped in the labor problem, and now that harvest time has arrived, every effort is being made to store a crop which is said to be a record breaker for Massachusetts.

The hay crop, not only in Massachusetts but throughout New England, was one of the heaviest in many years, and many of the farmers are still engaged in getting in their second crop or rowen as it is called.

The corn yield this year will be unusually large in all varieties, for sweet, ensilage, and hard corn is rolling in great green waves across the fields from Eastport, Me., to Greenwich, Conn., and from North Hero, Vt., to Chatham, Mass. The canneries are in full operation and the corn pack this year, according to reports from the different centers, will be from 15 to 20 per cent above the average.

The county bureaus report that the potato crop is nearly ready for digging, and in this staple product, as in corn and hay, the yield will be well above the average. Farmers are hoping to obtain \$1.50 a bushel for Green Mountain potatoes, but the crop will be such a heavy one that dealers hesitate to bid over \$1 or \$1.25 a bushel for best grades. In some parts of New England, where potatoes are new selling at \$1.50, it is expected that the price will drop below \$1 when the crop is bagged.

Next to potatoes and corn, comes the bean crop, which is already estimated at from 50 to 75 per cent above the average in New England. Many farmers planted more beans than potatoes in acreage as seed was somewhat cheaper and very little fertilization was needed.

The acreage of grains, both rye and wheat was increased this year in New England, especially in Maine, where the farmers have a cooperative flour mill in full operation in Waterville. Some of the old-time mills in other sections which have not been in commission for half a century have been overhauled and put in operation. In western Massachusetts wheat growers are obliged to ship their grain into New York State for grinding, but in southeastern New England there are a number of mills which are turning out the famous Rhode Island white top corn meal, which will appear during the winter on New England breakfast tables in the form of Johnny cake and corn bread.

The old mill at New London, Conn., which has been grinding corn for two centuries and a half, is in active operation only a short distance from above the curve in the railroad between the end of the drawbridge and the station.

The onion crop in Massachusetts is estimated at 1,500,000 bushels, the bulk of it being raised in the Connecticut valley between Greenfield and Longmeadow. Onion growers are holding their crops to \$2 a bushel.

The apple yield this year will be light, as it is an "off" year in Baldwin, Russets and Greenings, yet in some localities the trees are loaded with fruit, and farmers are expecting to obtain \$2 a barrel for No. 1s.

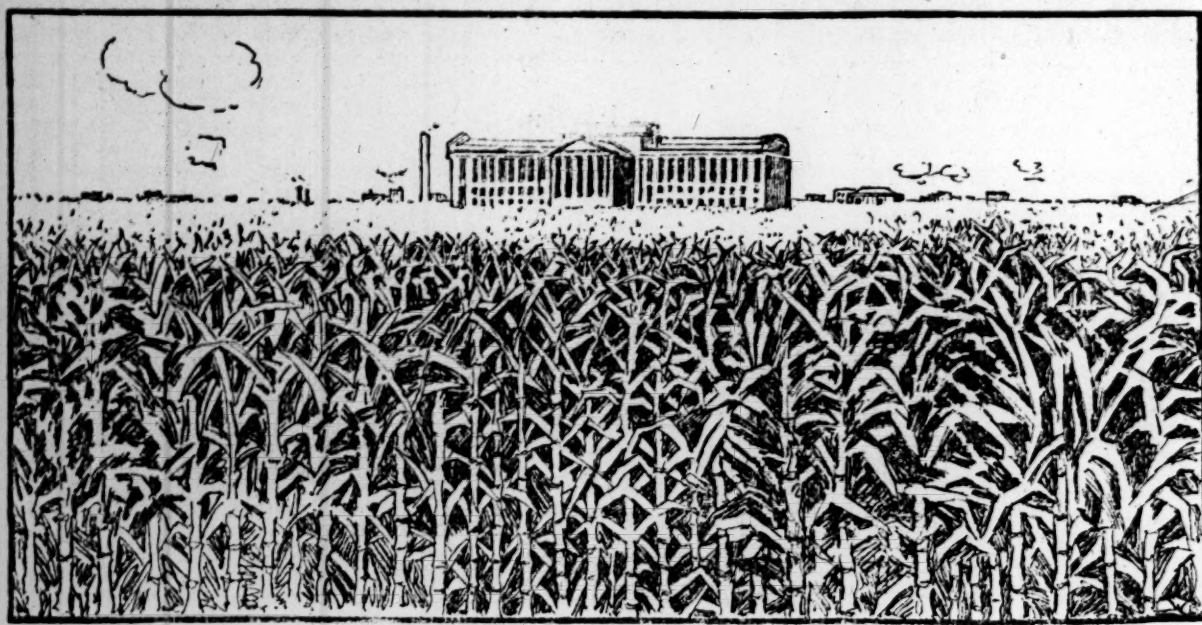
Reports from southern New England show a bumper peach crop, running into many million baskets. In fact in some parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut, the question of freight car facilities to move the crop is a pressing one. Here again the county bureaus are seeking to help the situation.

Another campaign in which the county bureaus are engaged is that of fowl conservation. Owing to the increasing cost of cracked corn and other hen fodder, some of the New England farmers have been selling off their poultry. Many of the farmers looked ahead sufficiently to plant buckwheat, so that they are buying hens and chickens from their neighbors. The buckwheat is nearly ripe and promises well in all localities where it was planted judiciously.

In those localities where the county bureaus have urged the raising of buckwheat, a decided increase in poultry is reported, and farmers are receiving high prices for their eggs. Variation in the price of eggs in different localities in New England run over 100 per cent, the lowest being 35 cents a dozen in Eastern Maine to 70 cents a dozen for nearby eggs in the Boston market.

The dairy interests in New England are chiefly concerned in the situation in milk cows, owing to the depletion of the herds last spring by shipments of both cows and calves to the packing plants. New England farmers have begun to realize that the cow barn is more than 70 per cent of the farm capital, and with milk at 8 cents a quart at the barn door, and prospects for higher prices during the next few months, many farmers regret the sales of their cows last spring, and also their failure to breed their cows as in former years. County bureaus in Massachusetts are making every effort to maintain the strength of the herds in their particular sections by either cooperative buying of grain or the shipment of cows from unproductive farms to others in the same county that can care for additional cattle.

Among the popular county institu-



New capitol of Oklahoma at present stands in the midst of a cornfield

tions during the past year or two has been the formation by county bureaus of pig clubs, and the reports from the little porkers of last spring show that 90 per cent thrived famously. In Northampton, Mass., and Brockton, Mass., nearly 1500 young pigs were distributed by county bureaus and banking institutions to boys and girls in April. These pigs are nearly ready to compete for prizes in the fall shows, and it is said that a large majority of them ranged well above 100 pounds in weight. Several young pig growers in Plymouth County have reported that their pigs grew more than a pound a day.

Public safety committees in the six New England states are already receiving reports of the food enterprises of the past five months and by the end of another month it is expected that a canvass of the situation will show that New England will come nearer to feeding itself than for any time in more than half a century.

QUESTION OF POWER FROM NIAGARA RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Owing to the serious shortage of power, a new treaty may be made between Canada and the United States regarding the amount of water each side may take from the Niagara River. In order to lessen the difficulty, the Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission may take action to stop the exportation of power from the Canadian side.

The Attorney-General says that the Ontario companies are all exporting a certain amount of power to the United States on licenses granted by the Dominion Government. These licenses are issued on April 1, but the companies are allowed to operate under them till the new license is issued. This year the Government did not issue these licenses to the exporting companies, but it has power to do so at any time, and thus limit the exportation. At present, the United States companies are allowed to take 20,000 cubic feet of water per second, and the Ontario companies 36,000. The United States are using all the water that is allowed them, while Ontario is using 29,000.

STUDY OF AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—The study of agriculture is to be included in the curriculum at the Victoria High Schools, and so popular does the scheme appear to be that already some 30 boys and girls have enrolled themselves and become "charter" members. The new course has been inaugurated under arrangements with the British Columbia Department of Education. It will be of two years' duration and the time allotted to it will be that heretofore occupied in the study of languages, the students being allowed to drop the study of one language in order to take up agriculture. They may even drop the two languages which have hitherto been obligatory, the only condition being that if any of the students desire to qualify for teachers' certificates, or to take the university course, they must include, with agriculture, the study of one foreign language. The instructor is Mr. Horatio E. Hallwright, B. S. A., the degree being that of Manitoba Agricultural College, where he studied. Since leaving college, Mr. Hallwright has held several important positions, chiefly in connection with tree planting.

JUDEAN ASSOCIATION LOYAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The Young Judean Association of Tennessee, at its third annual business meeting here, pledges its heartfelt support to President Wilson for the successful prosecution of the war.

A. H. Rosenbaum

367 Boylston Street
Boston

has taken rooms on the top floor where he will conduct his ladies' tailoring and dressmaking business at a reduction from former prices.

VAN CLEAVE SAW MILL COMPANY

ST. LOUIS

Yellow Pine Lumber in Transit. If you use lumber let us send you the Traveling Lumber Yard.

CROPS SURROUND STATE CAPITOL

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Great cornfields, an orchard and a wheat field, where the threshers were recently at work, surround the new Oklahoma State House, which has just been completed. The building is unique in another respect, for it is the first State House erected by this Commonwealth.

It was because of President Wilson's appeal to farmers this year to grow more food, that the crops on the grounds of the new capitol were not disturbed. According to the Kansas City Star, from which the accompanying picture is reproduced, these crops will be harvested as if there were no capitol within thirty miles. After the reaping, however, the ground is to be parked, driveways will be constructed and the landscape transformed.

ALLOTMENTS IN ENGLAND AND THEIR VALUE

An Allotment Holder Tells What His Allotment Is Producing—a Useful Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In view of the splendid results which are being obtained from allotments in England, the following letter from an allotment holder is especially interesting.

This year, he writes, I returned a day earlier than is my usual custom, from my week's holiday, because I thought it best to use the Sunday for work on my ground, of which I will tell you later in this letter. Now, potatoes, so far as can be judged by the early crops, will be very good this year. Up to the present time, the end of July, I may say I am very satisfied with mine, for during the last fortnight I have already dug about 80 pounds. That only constitutes two rows, and, in all, I have 15 rows planted, so by multiplying 15 rows by 40 you will see that I shall be able to dig somewhere about 600 pounds, beside other vegetables. I have just come back from my allotment with about 18 pounds of vegetables in all, to last us for the next few days, including potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, radishes, lettuce and beetroots, and last evening I also had a good picking of scarlet runners and cabbages, so you can imagine how valuable a bit of land becomes. I have sufficient vegetables in my ground to last many months, and during next week I shall be busy planting out winter cabbages, savoy, kale, Brussels sprouts and winter turnips, so will have sufficient to keep going until next spring. I shall be able to store sufficient potatoes to last until the end of next March.

You would be surprised to see what an effect these workingmen's allotments have already had upon the markets and prices. Potatoes are now cheap and plentiful, quite a contrast to a few weeks ago even. The shops are also beginning to feel the effect of this home cultivation. My only hope is that it has come to stay with us for several reasons. The idea of the movement in itself and the success is sufficient to justify its existence, and if it has only done what I know to keep men from the bar of public houses during their spare hours, it has even then accomplished a great deal. But it has done more than that. It has brought to the front some of the best of our nation's men, who have always been ready to work the land, the first opportunity that came their way. They were not slow in grasping that opportunity when it really did come and today many a man can look back with honest pride upon the labors of the past.

We can but wish the movement continual success, for we cannot afford to go back, not even when the war is over.

On Sunday next, as you know, we shall be entering upon the fourth year of this war with the prospect of another winter's campaign before us. Well, we have lived and learned to endure many hardships and struggles during the past three years. We must not, on the eve of a great and final victory, despair in any way. We must carry on to our fullest strength and ability until we have made the enemy powerless to rise again in the same form as hitherto. Then we shall know that better and more peaceful times lie ahead, and we shall be able to guarantee to the generation that is to come a peace which we hope for, a perpetual peace to the world at large.

Today our countrymen start a big offensive. It is far too early for anyone to predict the result, but I do feel certain that now, once our men have again started, they will continue to press to the very end toward the object they started out to secure.

NEW PORT FOR ANCONA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Ancona, the president, Signor Miliani, stated that, as the present port had been found to be inconveniently small, it was proposed to construct a new port at a cost of about 17,000,000 lire. Signor Nisi, who warmly supported the project, had, at a previous meeting in October, 1916, spoken in favor of the new port and had explained the great advantages which would accrue to Ancona from its construction. A commission appointed to further the interests of the town and presided over by the Mayor, had recognized the desirability of the undertaking. The president read a letter from the Mayor of Ancona announcing the intention of the commune to support and share in the enterprise.

CHILLICOTHE HAS BIG TASK

Building of Camp Sherman, Now Nearing Completion, Compels It to Care for Great Increase in Its Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHILLICOTHE, O.—"There is, perhaps, no person who could view the work of the Government in preparing Camp Sherman, near this city, for its future population of 40,000 men, without feeling a new admiration of that great institution—the Government. And, perhaps, the wonderful work being done under Government management throughout the United States on the new cantonments, will come to be viewed as a striking argument in favor of Federal ownership of great utilities," said an observer, as he watched 8000 workmen rapidly raising a city.

Contrasted with this condition—guided by the Government—is the plight of Chillicothe as it tries to adjust itself to the sudden increase in its population; to housing the thousands of workmen and their families; to preparing for amusing and feeding the thousands of visitors expected after the soldiers arrive.

The site of Camp Sherman has been declared probably the most picturesque and the best adapted to its use of any cantonment location in the country. Miles of completed and semi-completed wooden barracks and army buildings stretch out before the observer on what a few weeks ago was a tract of 1800 acres of ripening grain. Although much corn had to be sacrificed, the military men are saving all they can and harvesting may be seen in progress—the farmer and the mechanic almost side by side.

The transformation of the fields is hardly more noticeable than the transformation of this city of 14,000 inhabitants. Now the daily floating population is more than twice the normal population. It is estimated that perhaps 1200 officers, the majority married, will be at the cantonment with the new soldiers. As women are not permitted in the camp, these men and their families must find homes outside. This city must bear the problem. The War Council is considering a plan of supplying hundreds of portable houses to be located on land near the cantonment. Neighboring cities, in fact, all Ohio, may be called upon to help this "boom city" handle its "boom."

The problem of furnishing proper amusement is an important one. In the neighborhood of \$200,000 is being sent into commercial channels in Chillicothe weekly.

The Government has undertaken the construction of permanent thoroughfares leading north and south through the cantonment. Detour roads are also being built so that the main roads may be closed to traffic. Lateral streets are being built and given names of Ohio cities. A \$504,000 base hospital, comprising 60 frame buildings of special design, is being completed. A laundry, a refrigerator plant, bakery and warehouses, are well under way. Stables and remount stations for 10,000 horses and mules are to be located at the extreme east side. Work virtually is through on the west half of the cantonment, where the larger number of buildings are located.

Camp Cody About Ready

Designed for 36,000 Troops and Will Also Be Remount Depot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DEMING, N. M.—When Deming awoke one morning in July to learn that it had been finally chosen as the site for one of the training camps of the new national army, the town

had a population of 4000, housed for the most part in trim modern bungalows and transacting its business in solidly constructed one and two-story buildings of brick and stone, lining the three or four principal business streets. A few days ago when the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor visited Camp Cody, as the new training camp has been named, more than 3000 men were at work on the camp construction alone, while fully 1000 more were engaged in building homes for the new people and houses for the new commerce that the camp has brought.

When Maj.-Gen. A. P. Blocksom, commander of the thirty-fourth national guard division, to be stationed at Camp Cody, arrived here a week or so ago for a consultation with Maj. Charles H. Miller, the contracting quartermaster, he found the new camp about 50 per cent complete. The contractors, it is understood, have promised to deliver it complete by Sept. 15.

Camp Cody occupies an area two and one-half miles long by more than a mile wide. It is designed to accommodate 36,000 troops. Recent designation of the camp as a remount depot means that it must care for from 10,000 to 12,000 horses and mules, with the large number of men necessary for their keep. When completed the camp will contain 1100 buildings.

The Young Men's Christian Association is carrying out plans for an establishment to be somewhat larger than those in the other camps. The plant will consist of seven large buildings, served by 30 secretaries. A Y. W. C. A. hostess house and cafeteria, similar in plan to that at Plattsburg, also is being built.

Camp Cody is 30 miles from Columbus, on the Mexican border, by the military road. In addition to individual units of various classes, now arriving, the new camp will soon receive national guard regiments from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

CANADIAN RAILWAY QUESTION DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, made an important contribution to the debate recently on the Canadian Northern Bill in which he briefly outlined the probable policy of the Government on the question of Canadian railways. Emphasizing the fact that the present issue was plainly one of Government or private ownership, the Prime Minister said that he believed that it was necessary for the railways and the Government to get together in the immediate future and to deal with the possibility of having a system of cooperative management of all the railways in Canada.

Canada possessed at present about 40,000 miles of railways and while he did not say this was too much, he did say that the mileage was not properly distributed, there being too many transcontinental lines. With cooperation in management there would not be the unnecessary and absurd duplication of lines. In examining the bill, the Premier stated that it had been borne in upon him that the acquisition of the Canadian Northern Railway by the Canadian Pacific would be a saving by the latter of \$100,000,000 in construction. By cooperative management this sum could be saved to the country. Cooperation would mean two important results: it would save enormous sums in capital expenditure and would greatly reduce operating expenses.

"It is very interesting. Some of us do the drawing in the office, and others will be sent out to do the surveying. There are many angles to the work. One has to know about bridges, switches and towers. It affords constant opportunity for growth."

"We receive good wages while we are learning, which is much more than one gets when training four years in a college."

WOMEN TO BE CIVIL ENGINEERS

E. S. Rice of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road, Votes His Confidence in Outcome of Training Class Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is training young women to take the place of men as civil engineers on their lines. They are to have six months' intensive training under the direction of trained experts, said E. S. Rice, assistant general manager of the department of engineering and construction of the road.

"I cannot see why women should not make just as efficient engineers as men," said Mr. Rice to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I have selected 12 women with their mathematical study already taken in colleges and normal schools, and have agreed to have them ready for work in the offices and on the roads of our company in six months. I am giving them exactly the same training the men receive, and they are working at the same problems. They are drawing plans for yards to scale, locating every switch, bridge, and signal, and learning every little detail of the laying out of the tracks. They are on actual jobs now. It has always been a hobby of mine to put women into this work, and now that so many young men are being drafted, I have my opportunity to prove I am right."

As to whether women will be as likely to stay at their work as men, Mr. Rice remarked: "I continually train young men, and get them just where they are beginning to be useful, and off they go. It will be about the same with women."

As to their mechanical capacity "I would have no hesitation in putting a woman in a caboose," he observed. "Women have as level heads and are as good mechanics as men, when they are mechanical. They have never been put to the test."

One of Mr. Rice's pupils, talking to The Christian Science Monitor representative, commented on her task as follows:

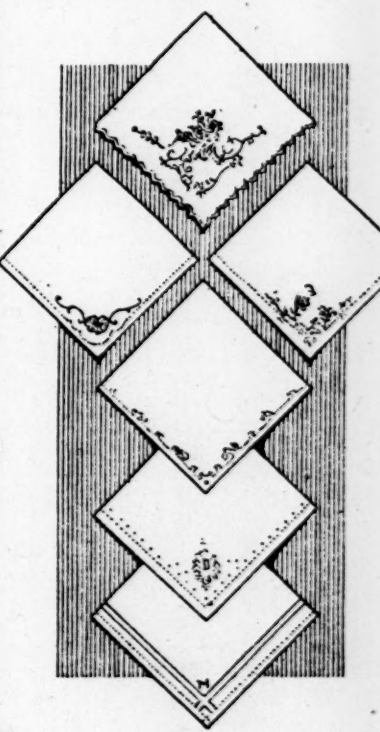
"You see, I am working here over a profile map of some new sections of the road. It has to be drawn to scale. It shows an elevation of rock and gravel, and a depression here. There is a hill. Now we have to lay this out, and then figure how to lay the track with least expenditure of time, effort and steam for hauling. Some of this elevation may be best transferred to that depression, or it may be best to grade and go over. All this is calculated by exact tables to which we have access. We work it out and make these drawings to scale, showing what seems the most economical method."

"It is very interesting. Some of us do the drawing in the office, and others will be sent out to do the surveying. There are many angles to the work. One has to know about bridges, switches and towers. It affords constant opportunity for growth."

"We receive good wages while we are learning, which is much more than one gets when training four years in a college."

Handkerchiefs at McCutcheon's

A large offering of Handkerchiefs of exceptional quality for men and women. Men's Handkerchiefs in plain hemstitched, initial and corded effects. Women's Handkerchiefs, in plain, initial, corded, embroidered, reverse, cut-hems, Porto Rican, and applique effects.



Glove Handkerchiefs, also suitable for Children's use, in embroidered or corded effects, and Madeira work, 25c up.

Colored Handkerchiefs, with colored center or White with colored embroidery, 25c to \$1.00 each.

Initial Handkerchiefs, for Women, \$3.00 and 7.50 per dozen; for Men, \$4.00, 6.00 and 9.00 per dozen.

Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, for Women, in various sizes, \$3.00, 4.50, 6.00, 9.00, 12.00 per dozen; for Men, \$3.00, 4.50, 6.00, 9.00, 12.00 per dozen.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish, Swiss, Spanish, French and Madeira hand-work.

We give special attention to the work of embroidering by hand initials and monograms.

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Best Values, largest variety of weaves and styles and most complete color assortments.

Georgette Crepeyard 1.28 to 3.00
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5,000 yards double width BLACK DRESS SATIN, 40 inches wide.
yard 1.50

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Complete stock of new Fall Cotton Linings, Plain and Embroidered White Flannels, Petticoat Flouncings, Muff Beds, Robe Cloths, Eiderdown and Outing Flannels.

Special

Brocaded Cotton Back Lining Satin in a variety of desirable colors; 36 inches wide.
yard 98c

Double Faced All-Wool Eiderdown; soft quality; suitable for wrappers, house gowns and sleeping robes; 36 inches wide. yard 1.10

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DARTMOUTH TO HAVE AN ELEVEN

Big Problem Faces Coach Spears to Produce Football Team of Strength This Fall — Freshmen Eligible

HANOVER, N. H.—C. W. Spears, coach last fall of the most successful freshman eleven in the history of Dartmouth College, faces a big problem this fall, when without coaching assistance, except from H. H. Hillman, and without any experienced material, as far as is known in advance of the college opening, he will attempt to build up a football team that will be a credit.

The varsity veterans and the stars of the freshman eleven are all in the Government service. Almost every man with the least pretension to athletic ability in the three upper classes has joined the colors in one capacity or another. To meet this situation there were only two alternatives: to abandon football except for the freshmen, as Harvard, Yale and Princeton have done, or to permit freshmen to try for the varsity team under a temporary suspension of the one-year rule. It was decided to adopt the latter course, for one year only.

This decision will enable Dartmouth to carry out its schedule agreements with other colleges which have decided to retain football, notably with Pennsylvania and with Brown, where the rule barring freshmen does not obtain.

In common with the other colleges, Dartmouth faces a considerable curtailment of revenue from football. Less money can be expended for coaching, and consequently it is additionally desirable to abolish temporarily the dual machinery of varsity and freshman organizations. There will be no freshman team except for interclass games, and the coaching staff will consist entirely of C. W. Spears, although Hillman, the track coach, will have his usual duties in connection with the team.

In accord with the necessity for economy and with the general intention of the athletic council has decided to eliminate preseason training, scouting of other teams and training table. Thus the football department will lose, in addition to F. W. Cavanaugh '99, the head coach, William Randall '96, head coach in 1910 and for many years before and since that year the man who has brought his knowledge of the game to bear upon Dartmouth's opponents, viewed in their preliminary games.

Graduate Manager H. G. Pender states that he does not know of a single man in either the varsity or freshman squad of last year who will return to college. Hanover football fans had expected, if times were normal, to have, for example, a fairly good backfield, with Edwards, Cannell, Robertson, Durkee, Jordan, Green and others as a nucleus.

While freshmen will be allowed to try for the varsity, the one-year rule will continue to apply to men transferring from other colleges, and freshmen to play will have to be in absolutely full standing. Moreover, their participation in athletics will be secondary to the compulsory military training which has been decreed for them.

The varsity schedule has been reduced as to number of games. New Hampshire State College will not put out a team this fall, and Graduate Manager Pender will make no effort to fill this date, Sept. 23, since it would mean a game two days after the opening of college. Massachusetts Agricultural College has also canceled its game for Oct. 13, but this date will be filled by Middlebury. Brown had Middlebury booked for Oct. 13, but as a game with Holy Cross was scheduled later for Columbus Day, Brown was very willing to surrender their claim, as games on successive days would be rather strenuous.

Tufts' decision to support a team was encouraging, and the Nov. 17 date will therefore stand as arranged. Oct. 27, the Princeton date, is still open, and will remain so for the present. If there is a chance that an early peace in the world war might lead the Princeton authorities to resume playing football, Dartmouth will keep the date open until the last possible minute. If there is no Princeton game, possibly Dartmouth will consider playing some "patriotic" contest, if one can be arranged. Otherwise the schedule will remain as announced.

A tentative effort has been made by Brown to transfer the Dartmouth game from Springfield to Boston, but the original arrangement will stand, and these opponents will meet in their first football game since 1906 on the exposition grounds at Springfield where their last meeting was held. The date of this game is Nov. 24, but on Nov. 10 the Boston alumni will see Dartmouth in action on Braves Field in the annual match with the University of Pennsylvania. The schedule is as follows:

Sept. 29—Colby at Hanover.
Oct. 6—Springfield at Hanover; 13—Middlebury at Hanover; 20—West Virginia at Hanover; 27—Open.
Nov. 3—Penn State at Hanover; 10—Penn at Boston; 17—Tufts at Manchester, N. H.; 24—Brown at Springfield.

BRADY LEADING IN BIG WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP

Boston Golfer Has Best Card in Preliminary Round at the Westmoreland Club

CHICAGO, Ill.—M. J. Brady of Boston made the best score in the best ball play for amateurs and professionals as the first preliminary of the western open golf championship at Westmoreland Country Club Tuesday, scoring 33—39, which with the aid of two strokes taken off by his amateur partner, C. A. Rowe of the home club, led the large field with 35—32—67 strokes for best ball.

The second best ball score was made by E. E. Ford of St. Joseph, Mo., and Thomas Gallagher of Chicago, amateur, who turned in 68. Ford came to the United States recently from England, where he defeated J. H. Taylor in the last two matches played. Six pairs were tied at 69, as follows:

T. L. McNamara, New York; and Dewey Weber, Chicago; J. O'Brien, Beaver Falls, Pa., and J. T. Ling, Chicago; James McDonald, Glenview; and G. F. Henneberry, Glenview; John Gatherrum, Windsor, and E. H. Radel, Westmoreland; J. A. Burke, Wheaton, and W. B. Huey, Westmoreland; Robert McDonald, Indian Hill, and Christy Brown, Glenview. MacDonald had an individual score of par 72, while McNamara took 75. The best ball score for nine holes was made by Ford and Gallagher, who scored 31, five under par, between them. Brady's score and par for the course:

Par out.....4 5 4 3 4 5 4 3 4—25
Brady, out.....4 5 4 3 4 5 4 3 4—25
Par, in.....4 4 4 3 4 4 4 5—36
Brady, in.....4 3 4 3 4 4 4 3—33—69

FRED WALKER TO COACH WILLIAMS COLLEGE ELEVEN

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The Williams College athletic council announces Fred Walker of the pitching staff of the New Haven team of the New England League as the football coach for this year's team at Williams, Mr. Walker having wired his acceptance.

Walker is a football man of much prominence and has been assistant to Coach Stagg of the University of Chicago for several seasons, where he has proven himself to be a football coach of much ability. He also won national prominence as a football player while a student at the Chicago University. It is expected that he will arrive in Williamstown within a few days to commence his new duties.

The prospects for a successful football season at Williams are considered good, considering the fact that there is much promising material in the sophomore classes.

The schedule, which has not been finally arranged, includes games with Amherst, Wesleyan and Rensselaer; also the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Other games are now being arranged for the two remaining open dates on the schedule.

CLOSE RACE IN THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

CHICAGO, Ill.—Three clubs, Indianapolis, St. Paul and Louisville, are working hard for first place in the American Association as a result of Tuesday's games. Indianapolis, although defeated, 6 to 1, by Minneapolis, retained a lead of one game over St. Paul and Louisville, which tied for second place. The season closes a week from today.

The official standing has been announced by President T. J. Hickey as follows:

Club	Won	Lost
Indianapolis	84	61
St. Paul	83	62
Louisville	82	63
Columbus	77	66
Milwaukee	69	74
Kansas City	65	78
Minneapolis	63	81
Toledo	59	91

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Milwaukee 8, Columbus 2.
Milwaukee 11, Columbus 6.
Louisville 1, St. Paul 0.
Kansas City 2, Toledo 1.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 1.

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	88	29	299
Baltimore	85	33	286
Providence	84	30	283
Newark	85	32	278
Rochester	70	77	478
Buffalo	52	82	431
Montreal	54	89	378
Richmond	52	91	364

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Baltimore 7, Providence 1.
Providence 4, Baltimore 2.
Newark 4, Richmond 0.
Toronto 10, Montreal 1.
Toronto 3, Montreal 1.
Rochester 7, Buffalo 6.

GAMES TODAY
Newark at Providence.
Buffalo at Rochester, two games.
Richmond at Baltimore, two games.
Montreal at Toronto.

N. Y. WILL TRY OUT HALLETT
Kenneth Hallett, the former Dorchester High School pitcher, who has a record of 15 victories and only one defeat this summer, has been secured for the New York Americans and will report in a few days for a tryout. Hallett is one of the leading semi-professional pitchers in this State and his friends believe he will make good in major league company. He has pitched this summer for the St. Ambrose club of Dorchester.

MAINE COLLEGES PLAY THIS FALL

Four Football Teams Will Have Their Usual Series for the State Championship — No Paid Coaches This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—The four Maine colleges, Bates, Bowdoin, Colby, and the University of Maine will play a football series this fall for the championship of the State, as usual; however, owing to war conditions, it is doubtful at the present time if any of the institutions take their football teams out of the State and engage in intercollegiate contests other than in the confinements of Maine. Another matter of interest to Maine athletic enthusiasts is the fact that this year there will be no paid coaches at either of the colleges and all the advice which will be given in the form of coaching will come from graduates and others who wish to give their services now and then in building up the teams.

A meeting will be held within a short time at which several matters of interest pertinent to such a Maine State series will be discussed. All colleges were hard hit by loss of athletes, which is not unlike any other institution in the United States. At U. of M. Dr. W. J. Young, athletic director, has been commissioned in the army as has also Dr. F. N. Whittier, holder of a similar position at Bowdoin College. Graduate Manager Robert Ervin of Colby College is attending to athletic relations of the Waterville institution, while R. D. Purlington, holder of the position at Bates is in charge there.

Maine would have been coached this fall by Paul Murray '12, while Bowdoin, it is understood, had reneged the services of A. J. Weatherhead, former Harvard athlete, who was at Bowdoin last year with success. Bates was lacking a coach, and Colby was favored with the services of Roger Greene, the former Pennsylvania linebacker.

Coach Greene is in the United States service and is captain of the trench mortar battery of the first regiment, Maine Heavy Field Artillery, now a part of the 303rd heavy field artillery in camp at Boxford, Mass.

TENNIS STARS IN CLOSE MATCHES AT CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, O.—The lawn tennis stars who are touring the United States in the interest of the American Red Cross displayed the highest class of tennis in contests which they staged here Tuesday.

H. A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., with F. B. Alexander, New York, defeated Samuel Hardy, California, and C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, in men's doubles, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3.

A mixed doubles match was won by Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national champion, paired with J. R. Strachan, California, from Throckmorton and Miss Mary Browne, California, 6-4, 7-5.

J. R. Strachan also played in a singles match with Alexander and won in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2.

ATLANTA CLUB WINS SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIP

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta won the Southern Association championship pennant by defeating Mobile here Tuesday, and although the season does not end until Sept. 15, the team already has established three league records, according to unofficial statistics, announced here.

These show that the team has won more games, scored nearly 100 more runs and made some 200 more hits than any other club in the 17 years of the league.

HARD RACE FOR BICYCLE HONORS

REVERE, Mass.—The cycling derby, easily the most important event of the local bicycle season, comes up at the Revere cycle track tonight. The race will be staged over a 100-kilometer course and will bring together the five leading men in the motor-paced ranks, viz.: George Wiley, Victor Linart, Clarence Carman, Vincent Madonna and Frank Corry.

While no championship goes with the contest, the winner will be generally recognized as middle distance leader of 1917, inasmuch as it is a speed and endurance meeting of the five really big men in the pace-following ranks. A feature of the evening will be a patriotic parade of riders in the derby. Each man will carry the flag of his native country.

PITCHER SCOTT IS NOW IN TRAINING

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—James Scott of the Chicago American League pitching staff was admitted Tuesday to the reserve officers' training camp at the Presidio. Scott showed up one day behind the time he had been ordered by the War Department to report, but camp officers decided, they said, that his efforts to arrive from Chicago on time entitled him to some consideration. His application was made from Wyoming, his home state.

SPORTS BOOMING AMONG WESTERN PEOPLE OF LATE

Activity in All Branches of Athletics Has Marked the West Throughout the Summer

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The unexpected fervor with which western athletes entered into the A. A. U. games at St. Louis recently, the splendid form they showed, the able tennis played by westerners at Forest Hills, and the fact that western colleges have led the way in keeping football in the curriculum of sports, declare more strongly than anything else could that the West has turned from the East for its athletic guide and is going it alone. A few years back sports activities practically centered in the East. The big football games, the big track meets, even the world's series were held on the Atlantic seaboard.

There was a strong attempt early in the summer to discredit the obstacles under which St. Louis was laboring in order to stage the annual A. A. U. games and there was a concerted effort to remove the games from the Missouri metropolis back to the East. It failed when the St. Louis sports lovers worked hard and held the line. The fact that so many athletes, most of them westerners, attended was a most encouraging thing to the West.

There are so many persons living in the East that the West gets little consideration in sports. The big games in this section are able to draw from a vastly larger population, and consequently more profitably.

It now appears that Chicago will get the American League end of this year's world's series, thus adding another sports feature to a brilliant year for the West. The bigger kind of football is going to be almost exclusively centered in the West this year. When the war is over and sports begin again to take their regular turn with everything else, the West is going to have something more to say than has been granted in recent past years.

HOCKEY IN DOUBT THIS SEASON FOR CANADIAN TEAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—It would appear very doubtful whether there will be very much first-class hockey during the coming year in this part of Canada, especially now the conscription bill has become law and will be put into operation in the immediate future. It will be bound to take in most of the prominent hockey players, as they are naturally amongst the sturdiest members of the community and just the age at which efficient soldiers are turned out.

The course to be pursued will greatly depend upon the action of the Ottawa Hockey Club and a special meeting of the Northern Hockey Association will be postponed, if necessary until the meeting of the local players to consider plans for the coming season.

In the course of an interview with one of the owners of the Ottawa Hockey Club, the following plan was outlined.

"What we propose doing," he said, "is this: Call all the players together and put the facts before them. We realize, and so must they, that it is out of the question to even consider the possibility of continuing along last year's lines. We will propose to the players that they come in on a cooperative basis. No salaries, in view of the turbulent conditions, can be guaranteed. I would propose the appointment of an honorary board of referees and an honorary board of all the expenses possible. If these conditions are not agreeable to the players, we will allow them, if they are willing, to take over the club and run it themselves for this winter."

WINCHESTER WILL HAVE OPEN MEET

WINCHESTER, Mass.—The golf committee of the Winchester Country Club announce that the annual fall open golf tournament of the organization will be held over the links here the last three days of this week. Tomorrow the qualifying round of 18 holes will be held, medal play. The first 16 low gross scores will play on at match play from scratch, and the second, third and fourth divisions will continue from handicap.

On Friday the first and second rounds in all divisions will be played, with the semifinals and finals coming Saturday. There will also be a handicap day, Massachusetts rating play on the last day. Winchester medals will be given to the winners, and the proceeds of the tournaments will be given to the American Red Cross.

BOSTON MEN ENTER SHOOTING EVENTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Jay Clark Jr. and O. R. Dickey are entered from Boston in the eleventh annual shoot of the Westy Hogs here. Neither went through the preliminary events Tuesday. Both are entered in all the major and championship events. Woolfolk Henderson of Lexington, Ky., and A. H. King, Pittsburgh, tied for high gun honors Tuesday. The two amateurs broke 147 out of 150 targets. Frank Huseman, Rochester, N. Y., and T. H. Fox, Roanoke, Va., were high professionals, each with a total of 145.

CHICAGO NOW IN FOURTH PLACE

Double Victory Over Cincinnati Advances the Cubs in National League Race—Giants Win Twice From Brooklyn

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	84	48	638
Philadelphia	74	58	561
St. Louis	75	63	513
Chicago	70	68	507
Cincinnati	68	70	493
Brooklyn	62	68	477
Boston	58	74	429
Pittsburgh	41	89	321

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 5, Boston 1.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 1.
New York 3, Brooklyn 2.
New York 2, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 2.

GAMES TODAY
Brooklyn at New York.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

By winning both games of a double-header from Cincinnati Tuesday, the Chicago Cubs went into fourth position in the race for the championship pennant of the National League, Cincinnati slipping into fifth place and the second division. Chicago won by 6 to 5 and 5 to 1.

The New York Giants, leaders in the race, won both games of their double-header from Brooklyn by 3 to 2 and 2 to 1. The Braves and Philadelphia again divided a double-header, while Pittsburgh and St. Louis each won a game.

BOSTON BRAVES AGAIN BREAK EVEN

The Boston Braves won the first game Tuesday afternoon by the score of 3 to 1 and lost the second, 5 to 1, to Philadelphia at Braves Field. Barnes worked for the Braves in the opening contest and held the visitors to two hits until the eighth, when they bunched a double and a single, scoring their only run. Barnes became careless in the ninth after two men had been retired and the next two men singled. Schulte then grounded out. Barnes to Konechky.

Rixey worked against Barnes, and the Braves made 10 hits, three of which came in the fourth when they scored two runs. Another run was scored in the eighth when Baneroff missed an easy grounder and Konechky's sacrifice was followed by a single by Kelly. The batting of the latter was the feature of the first contest. He made three hits in four times at bat.

Oeschger was in the box for the visitors in the second game and the Braves were unable to fathom his delivery with any success. Two safe hits were the best the Braves could do, Konechky getting a single in the first inning and Meyers a single in the fifth. Maranville, who scored in the first, was the only member of the Braves to reach third base. The scores:

FIRST GAME												
Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	x—3	10	1	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	6	3	
<p>Batteries—Barnes and Traverser; Rixey, Fittery and Killifer. Umpires— Rigler and Bransfield. Time—1h. 47m.</p>												

Register and Grainshead. Time—1h. 47m.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Philadelphia ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 1—5 9 0

Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 2 1

Batteries—Oeschger and Burns; Allen,
Walsh and Meyers. Time—1h. 45m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS CINCINNATI TWICE

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Military Day" was celebrated by a double victory for Chicago over Cincinnati here Tuesday, 6 to 5 and 5 to 1. Vaughn had the distinction of being credited with both games. He started the first, but retired after one inning, when his team mates took a three-run lead. The locals continued their batting in the sixth and with the aid of an error gained three more runs.

Vaughn went the entire nine innings in the second game, holding Cincinnati to three scattered hits. Erratic fielding behind Toney, who started against Vaughn, gave Chicago the game in the second inning.

About 1900 sailors and soldiers witnessed the game and gave exhibition drills, after which a dozen complete sets of baseball outfits were presented to them by President C. H. Weeghman. The scores:

The scores:

FIRST GAME												
Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	x	—6	13	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	—5	12	2

Batteries—Vaughn, Aldridge, Carter and Wilson; Ruether, Regan, Mitchell and Wingo. Time—1h. 54m.

and Wingo. Time—1h. 54m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	5	9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3

Batteries—Vaughn and Wilson; Toney, Eller and Wingo, Smith. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 48m.

NEW YORK GIANTS TAKE TWO GAMES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York twice defeated Brooklyn in late inning rallies here Tuesday, the scores being 3 to 2 and 2 to 1. The first game went 10 innings. The Giants appeared defeated in both games, but tied up the first one by scoring in the eighth and ninth innings. A home run by Burns then won for New York in the tenth. The veteran Combs had the Giants shut out, 1 to 0, up to the ninth inning.

of the second game. Kauff opened the inning with a double, and Fletcher was hit. McCarty singled, sending in Kauff with the tying run, and Fletcher scored the winning run when Cutshaw threw wild to the plate on Rariden's grounder. The scores:

grounder	The scores:												
	FIRST GAME												
Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
New York	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—	2
Brooklyn	...	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	2
Batteries	— Sallee, Anderson, Demaree and McCarthy, Rariden; Cadore, S. Smith and Krueger. Miller. Time—1h. 48m.												

and Kreuger, Miller. Time—1h. 43m.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 8 0
Brooklyn 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 2

Batteries—Perritt, Anderson and Rariden; Combs and Miller. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time—1h. 23m.

PITTSBURGH WINS AND LOSES GAME

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Steele held St. Louis to three hits in the first game here Tuesday and Pittsburgh shut out St. Louis, 3 to 0. St. Louis won the second game, 5 to 2. In the first game not a local player got beyond second. Pittsburgh bunched eight of their 13 hits off Doak in the fifth, seventh and ninth, scoring a run in each inning. Steele made a double and two singles.

St. Louis won the second game in the sixth when Hornsby doubled and took third on an infield out and scored on Paulett's single. A triple by Baird, Beckel's error, Smyth's single and Long's sacrifice fly tied the score in the fifth. Three successive singles gave Pittsburgh two runs. The score:

gave Pittsburgh two runs. The score:

FIRST GAME													
Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—3	13	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	2

Batteries—Steele and W. Wegner; Doak, Packard and Snyder. Time—2h. 13m.

SECOND GAME										
Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R H E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	x	—	5 7 1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	2 6 3
Batteries—Ames, Horstman and Gonzales; Carlson and Fischer. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 58m.										

GARDEN CITY G. C. MAY STAGE ODD RED CROSS PLAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It has been proposed to hold the second half of the two-green handicap match between Mrs. W. A. Gavin, metropolitan champion, and J. D. Travers, over the links of the Garden City Golf Club. Both Mrs. Gavin and Travers declare they would be pleased to play at Garden City, and it remains for the club to give its consent.

These well-known exponents of the game will meet in the first match played on Sept. 10. Travers probably will be asked to concede his opponent half a stroke a hole. The odds may be changed slightly one way or the other, though with Mrs. Gavin on her game it doesn't seem as if the first-half open champion would have much of a chance if he tried to concede more than a half a stroke a hole.

This affair will be for the benefit of the American Red Cross, and because of its very novelty should attract a good-sized gallery. It is understood that wherever the playing is the principals will use the regular tees. Mrs. Gavin will have it no other way. There are few carries from the tees on courses hereabouts that Mrs. Gavin cannot make, for her long game is yards better than when she first came to the United States about two years ago.

NEW YORK WILL HAVE FOOTBALL TEAM THIS FALL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. H. Cann, director of athletics at New York University, has announced that New York University will have a football team this fall, and will follow out the recommendation of the National Collegiate Association. No coach has been secured, as Coach Eustis, who coached last year, is in national service. It will be a difficult matter to get out a team, since practically all of last year's squad has entered some branch of service.

Howard Cann, the captain, has a commission as ensign in the navy. T. A. Cann, his brother, who made such a fine reputation as a running mate with his brother as halfback, is also in the navy.

Of the 27 men who played in varsity games last fall, only three will be back at college. There will be no training table, and practice will begin after the opening of college. The schedule:

Oct. 6, R. P. I. at Troy; 13, Rochester at New York; 20, Wesleyan at New York; 27, Union at New York; 10, Rhode Island State at New York; 17, Stevens at Hoboken; 24, Columbia at South Field.

CHICAGO DEFEATS FT. WAYNE TEAM

FT. WAYNE, Ind.—The Chicago American League team defeated a team composed of minor league players here Tuesday, 7 to 2. J. Runser, a local player, owned by the Chicago club, made both of the local scores, with home run hits over the right field fence. The score:

ence. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	x	—	7	14	2
Ft. Wayne	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	2	8	5

Batteries—Kowalski, Wagner and Kelly;
Wolfgang and Lynn, Jenkins.

BRAVES FIELD "The Home of Big Things"

TWO GAMES TOMORROW AT 1:30
NEW YORK
REST OF WEEK, NEW YORK
Tickets at Read's, 304 Washington Street

LITTLE CHANCE FOR BOSTON CLUB

Chicago White Sox Have Practically Won the American League Championship Pennant for 1917

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	91	47	659
Boston	81	52	609
Cleveland	74	62	544
Detroit	68	68	500
New York	65	69	485
Washington	62	70	470
St. Louis	52	87	374
Philadelphia	47	85	354

BOURGES AND HER CATHEDRAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Wandering, in May, 1914, through the main street of Bourges, capital city of the Duchy of Berry—and still a place of long delight to those who love the history and matchless architecture of France—my eye was caught by a poster, in flaming letters of scarlet and blue, urging citizens of the province to make themselves ready for war. At the foot of the poster were the words: "Soyez-vous de Jeanne d'Arc!" I turned to my companion: "There is a name of inspiration, for the struggle that is coming." He assented; yet neither knew the struggle so near at hand.

Now, once again, after long months of war, I saw, across the fertile pastures of the Yèvre Valley, upon the crest of her hill, the ancient, gabled city, crowned by the gray mass of heavy stone, that is the Cathedral St. Etienne de Bourges. Not without emotion I looked upon those roofs. Would the city be awakened by the rumble of those frontier cannon, from the medieval slumbers that had made her dear to me? Or was Bourges to be the Bourges of old?

Almost it seems. The only change at first remarkable, is the absence of importunate hotel porters. They and their ramshackle omnibuses are no more; by tram or on foot one must seek the Hotel d'Or or the Hotel de France. Nor is Madame at the latter inn quite the Madame of earlier days. Grace of manner is still there; yet the line of care is drawn upon a brow that once was smooth.

Up the Rue Nationale I walked towards the cathedral. To the eye the street was more gay than in time of peace. Golden sunshine brought the colors leaping from uniforms of red and blue. There was tramp of men, gleam of long bayonets, glitter and rattle of swords. Before me loomed the majestic facade of the cathedral. With a new affection one gazed upon it. Rheims has gone, past recall; the Bible of Amiens is blotted out by a wall of stone (as a protection against damage by aircraft) and shall be, until peace returns, but the matchless steeple and the sister porches of St. Etienne tell us yet how strong in faith has been this beloved land of France, through trials not less awful than those of today.

Jean de Berry, the Valois prince, who gave to Bourges that Grand Housseau, and the wheeled zable of the central porch, had lived through the darkest period of the Hundred Years War. He had seen his father, John, King of France, captured at the rout of Poitiers. Berry and his capital had come to him as compensation for lost Poitou, surrendered to England by the Treaty of Breigny (1360); he had passed from this world in the same year that saw the flower of France destroyed on Agincourt field. And today we English hold, in trust for France, the battle line from Flanders to beyond the Somme!

At the doors of the Temple the begging janitors still whine; but within are silence and long shadows, grateful after the dazzle of the street. Down the cool spaces of the mighty nave, one's eye follows a gray forest of pillars, ranging, through aisle after aisle, into mysterious distances, in which, here and there, rich blues, purples and reds, streaming from Thirteenth-Century windows, swim upon ribbed vault and rounded column, and light with a new glory the battle-torn banners. Standing beside the chapel of Jeanne de Valois, slighted Queen of France, companion in grief to the Borgias' widow, I looked up to where, above the slender shafts, the vaulting was still warm with the lingering tints of vanished frescoes. Then, through those lofty spaces, came rocking the solemn harmonies of cathedral music.

Meditating upon the beauties that, in painted glass and sculptured stone, long before the days of the printed book, this aspiring thirteenth century was able to bequeath to us, I wandered down the winding streets of Bourges, to another favorite haunt of mine, the home of that pioneer and merchant prince, Jacques Coeur, faithful friend of the Valois, Charles VI of France—upon the walls and balconies of whose strange and somewhat mysterious palace, you may still see sculptured the Pilgrim Shell, the egotistical hearts, ships upon the sea, with other reminders of his eastern travels; and—more alluring still—may read the proverbs and philosophies that reveal, behind the man of action, the man of thought. Many times, and in the most unexpected places, these tags thrust themselves upon your attention: "Où il y a, il y a, il y a," (Where there is, there is), "Où il y a, il y a, il y a," (Where there is, there is), "Où il y a, il y a, il y a," (Where there is, there is).

Ten minutes later, still rejoicing in these short communings with the past of Bourges, I found myself being warmly welcomed by a representative of its present, another stout heart of France, my friend, Jean Rameau, the peasant poet of Berry. But his is another story.

DELEGATES PROPOSED IN FRENCH FACTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In order to foster the best conditions among the personnel of the factories, M. Albert Thomas, Minister of Armaments and War Manufactures, has issued a circular in which he requests employers and controllers of labor to insist upon the appointment of factory delegates. This arrangement, already adopted in a certain number of factories, appears to the Minister to foster right relations

between employers and employed and prevent differences, by giving the workers means of expressing their requirements in an orderly way. The organization is to be established by the insertion of special clauses in the factory rules. Factory delegates are necessary only in those industrial establishments which have a large staff, say of over 50 persons, since in smaller establishments the employers come into personal and regular contact with their workpeople. Nor is it desirable to establish delegates in factories which have only recently opened and where the staff has not had time to settle down to its work.

The ministerial manifesto proposes that it is for the employer to fix the conditions of eligibility, and that no difference should be made between mobilized men and men free from all military engagements. Women should be as eligible as men and the voting capacity should be exercised by all workmen and workingwomen who enjoy civil rights. A minimum age should be fixed, which should not be lower than 18. It will also be necessary for any workman and workwoman to have been in the establishment a certain time before he or she registers a vote in the election of a delegate. The election shall be by secret ballot and be free from all external interference. It is also stipulated that only French workpeople shall participate, either as electors or as candidates. In the appointment of the delegates, M. Albert Thomas further makes it clear that the delegates, besides acting as intermediaries between their fellow workmen and the employers, will also act as spokesmen in matters concerning the relations between workers and labor controllers. Any difficulties experienced in the enforcement of the delegate regulations are to be reported at the headquarters of the Minister of Armaments and War Munitions.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Corn Bread

KANSAS CITY TIMES—The Government has asked us to eat corn bread one day each week and help save the wheat for the soldiers who are to fight for us. It's a good idea. This entire country was pioneered on corn bread. The Pilgrim Fathers almost lived on it. Corn was the first crop planted in all the virgin soil as it was settled from the Atlantic out across the Alleghenies, upon the broad prairies to the Rockies and beyond. Corn was a crop that would grow even in the uncultured forest of the Middle West. The pioneers used to deaden the trees by girdling, and drop corn in hills in the unplowed soil and get a first crop that way. But in these days corn bread has fallen into disuse in the cities, partly because women have forgotten how to make palatable corn bread. Let the cooking experts now tell us again how to make corn bread "like grandma used to make."

Schools in This Crisis

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—That conditions growing out of the war may operate to reduce attendance at the public schools or against their full efficiency during the present crisis is impressed upon Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. In consequence, he has issued two special appeals, one addressed to the club women of the country and the other to ministers, Sunday school superintendents and leaders of young peoples' organizations in the various churches, urging a campaign for greater school attendance. While the hope may be indulged that Dr. Claxton's fears are not well founded, at the same time nothing but good can come of his activities. It is of the utmost importance that the schools of the United States of all kinds and grades—public, private and parochial—be maintained during the war without any lowering of their standard, or falling off in their attendance.

Miniature Gardens

NEW YORK POST—Did you ever see a garden without flowers? It seems impossible that they exist; but they do. Japanese gardens do not always grow flowers, yet they are most beautiful to look upon. A gnarled tree, a stump, or an old stone is loved by these people as well as flowers and grasses. They have the pleasant way of knowing "how to be happy though poor," and can make the most commonplace thing an object of beauty. The miniature garden grows in a bowl, and is very small. But that is characteristic of things Japanese. The lanes are narrow, the houses are low and small, and the people themselves are not very big. If in search of an attractive bit for home decoration or a friendly gift, these are just the things. They cost from 50 cents to \$25. A shop on the avenue has a charming collection of gardens to choose from, but one must be careful in the selection. According to the Japanese idea, each has a meaning and symbolizes such things as peace, happiness, and the like. The bowls are round or oval, and each is differently arranged. One may choose a water scene with a meander of shining pebbles at the bottom of the narrow stream. Springing up from the moss-covered bank is a dwarf cedar. The little trees grow to eight inches high, in 15 years old. Of course, there is a clump of much-prized rocks. To add realism are figures of a woman and child. Upon the surface of the stream may be seen a swan, or perhaps some long-legged cranes are standing in the water.

HAWAII'S REGISTRATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—On registration day in Hawaii 25,970 men enrolled for military service. Of this number 18,030 were aliens and alien enemies, and 7940 were citizens. Honolulu furnished 4714 citizens and 7608 aliens.

IN THE LIBRARIES

The following extract from a communication addressed by the Hon. Raymond S. Fosdick of the federal commission on training activities to the American Library Association, in regard to the assumption by the latter organization of the responsibility for providing libraries in the cantonments and camps which are soon to be in operation, is a sign to the citizens of the United States that in this work the A. L. A. is acting as the direct agent of the Government: "Because your organization can call to its service the trained abilities of all the librarians of the United States, it seems natural to ask you to administer this problem for the Government. We approach you with more assurance of your attitude perhaps, than we would otherwise be justified in feeling, because of your evident willingness to undertake this task, as expressed in the resolutions adopted by your organization in Louisville. Briefly we have in mind the erection in each camp of a suitably equipped central library which will be under your management and direction. The funds for the erection and equipment of these buildings will have to be provided from private sources, and I trust your organization will be successful in obtaining ample financial support. The Y. M. C. A. buildings located in the camps will be very glad to act as your distributing agencies if, on account of the size of the camp, it becomes necessary to decentralize your circulation plant. The commission will undertake the responsibility of seeing that these buildings are heated and lighted, and will find funds, if necessary, to provide for the transportation of books and magazines. It is possible, too, that we may be able to provide for the traveling and living expenses of such of your associates as may be detailed to work in the camps; however, this is a question which will have to be further considered. The activity of your organization in this line will receive the full support and cooperation of this commission, and I am authorized to express our sincere appreciation of your willingness to undertake this very important task."

New England public libraries may not all be aware of their privilege to become members of the Library Art Club, and of what it can do for them. The club was organized in 1898, and has been continuously enlarging its power for usefulness. The purpose of the club, which is to circulate pictures for educational exhibits, and its method of working are both made plain in the annual report of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, the chairman of which, C. F. D. Belden, is a vice-president of the club. Membership is obtained by an entrance fee of \$5 and a yearly payment of \$6, that is, a first payment of \$11 and \$6 a year thereafter. For this sum twelve or more sets of pictures are provided yearly, remaining three weeks, less the time required for travel. Express on delivery is paid by every member. Included in these sets are 5131 pictures. In addition to the above collections in active circulation, those which have been the rounds of the club are kept on call, members to have them as extra sets, independently of any new ones they may have at the time, with permission may have at the library to lend them outside the library to branches, schools, women's clubs, or anywhere in the city or town where they will be of use. Transportation both ways must be paid on these sets, now numbering 140, and containing 8,906 pictures. Membership in the club is limited to the New England States, and can be taken by any public library, reading club, village improvement society, or similar organization providing satisfactory evidence of its responsibility.

Among the numerous trade catalogues are many which have a distinct educational value, and of these publications the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has an extensive collection, to which new material is being added daily. All such catalogues are indexed by the firm name and with a fair degree of fullness, under subjects. The library issues a brief list, chiefly of those catalogues that have been proved recently to be of special interest, the purpose being not so much to draw attention to the most informing or most elaborate, but to those of general value aside from the primary end of a catalogue. As an assistance in filing, the list gives approximate dimensions of each catalogue noted, and groups them under headings, such as acoustics and soundproofing, asphalt, concrete, greenhouses, metals, paper, pipe, rope, soap, welding, woodwork.

Two recent book lists on the subject of food economy of special value to circulating libraries are the "Bibliography of Food Economy for the Housewife," issued by the State College of Washington at Pullman, which includes 200 state and provincial bulletins and may be procured for 25 cents; and the Little Dover Library Bulletin devoted to the subject of food, and issued by the Free Public Library of Dover, N. J. Miss Martha Burnett, librarian. The bulletin contains a telling appeal to housekeepers to show practical patriotism in the ordering of the food problem, minute instruction on home canning and drying, and a comprehensive list of books on selecting, cooking, canning, drying and preserving foods.

Dwellers in Chicago who want the latest information on some economic, political, or sociological topic may apply in the civics department at the public library and receive what is called a package library, which may be taken out on a regular card. It will be taken out in an envelope or folder, and will consist of pamphlets, public documents, clippings, whole articles from magazines, and other loose material on the subject desired, much of it

too recent to be found in books. The collections are constantly being changed, both by weeding out and by accession. Some of the subjects are advertising, Asiatic exclusion, the education of the immigrant, civic education, forestry, the Lincoln highway, the Monroe doctrine, motion picture censorship, the United States and Mexico, war loans, and women in industry.

The Cossitt Library of Memphis, Tenn., having installed its own book bindery, has been making the experiment of having the work of rebinding done by girls fresh from the high school, who are taught the craft from its beginning. The experiment is proving a success.

BRASSWORKERS HAVE RECORD GATHERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BIRMINGHAM, England—The annual conference of the National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics was held recently, when there was a record gathering. Mr. W. C. McStocker presided, and in his opening address he gave a gratifying account of the progress of the society. Fourteen new branches had been opened, and the total membership now reached 17,792. During the year the aggregate wage advance secured amounted to £500,000, but even this advance had not been commensurate with the increased cost of living. In Birmingham, the brassworkers had all received the 12s. advance, which brought the rate up to 51s. since the beginning of the war. Referring to war bonuses, Mr. McStocker expressed himself strongly in favor of supporting any trade union movement for claiming to have bonuses considered as ordinary wages to meet the increased cost of living after the war. As a highly skilled trade, he maintained the brassworkers' wages should be amongst the highest in the land.

Alluding to the subject of labor unrest, the president thought the only surprise was that it was not more serious. Side by side with the ever-growing hardships of masses of people, he said, was the spectacle of men heaping up money for which they had rendered no just service to the community. He admitted many of the workers were earning higher wages, but they could also point to the fact that they were doing vastly more work, both in longer hours and in greater speed and pressure of production. The profiteers could point to no such honorable record. They had done little more "than rob the public." Profiteering was one of the most potent factors in producing labor unrest, and he hoped the conference would protest against it.

Mr. McStocker then went on to consider the working of the Munitions Act and the Military Service Acts, which he said had been the causes of grave discontent through the muddling and mismanagement of the state departments. The British working classes, he said, yielded place in patriotism to none, but they refused to be treated as children, nor would they sit down and see speculators grow rich, while they themselves were barely removed from privation. Labor, the president declared, must back the brave fellows in the fighting line, and must be ready to make greater efforts and to undergo privations to secure the ends for which their sons and brothers had sacrificed all. When the terms of peace came to be considered, labor would make its voice heard, but until that time came they would do their best manfully and well in the workshops to crush and destroy the military domination of the Kaiser.

INCREASE FOR SKILLED LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The Admiralty have sent an intimation to Portsmouth, in reply to a dockyard deputation which recently made representations to Dr. Macnamara, financial secretary to the Admiralty, that the maximum scale of pay for skilled laborers employed on productive work involving the skillful use of hand or machine tools is to be advanced from 31s. to 37s. weekly, for hired men, and 35s. for established men dating from Sept. 2.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

David Scull Blispham, in the name of the "Singers of America," is leading in an effort to raise \$1,000,000 in the United States for use in Italy, "the land of song," among the wounded and dependent, especially in families of Italian musicians. Mr. Blispham is one of the best-known singers of the United States, a native of Philadelphia, and a graduate of Haverford College, a Quaker institution. His debut as an artist was made at Covent Garden, London, in grand opera, and it is there and in the New York Metropolitan Opera Company's ranks that he has had his chief opportunities to make a deserved reputation. Of late years he has done more lyric singing at concerts and in connection with choruses, and has been less prominent in the realm of opera. His intellectual interests are many, and his public spirit conspicuous, hence the naturalness of his choice for this new work of altruism.

H. Percival Dodge, an experienced member of the diplomatic corps of the United States, has been sent to represent the country as a diplomatist, and also as an almoner of aid in the effort which Serbia is to make in re-establishing the seat of government within Serbian territory, near Monastir. Salonika will be a way station for the Serbian administration en route from Corfu to the new capital. Mr. Dodge is a Bostonian with a record of high scholarship at Harvard and much travel in Europe, ere, in 1899, he settled down in Berlin as third secretary of the American Embassy, and began what has proved to be his professional career. Later came the rapid promotion to the Embassy at Tokio as secretary, to Honduras and to Salvador as minister, and to Morocco as minister. Then summoned to Washington, he acted as chief of the division of Latin-American affairs for a season. His next assignment was an important one, and had to do with supervision of internal policies in the American zone in Panama. When the joint commission of Mexico and American delegates met at Niagara Falls, in 1914, he was chosen to act as diplomatic adviser and as secretary for the Americans. Since the war opened he has had two important commissions, one as representative of the State Department in providing for the repatriation of Americans abroad; and, more recently, in charge of Austro-Hungarian and German interests in France. The experience gained in this sort of work, plus his own inherent qualifications, together make him a sound counselor, just now, in dealing with the delicate and difficult Serbian situation.

Hastings Hornell Hart, who has just completed a "survey" for the Council of Defense of the State of West Virginia, and outlined for the benefit of officials and citizens the State's "available resources, agencies and institutions," is one of the best-trained social workers of the United States, and his report is one that will be widely read and much quoted, without as well as within the State, because of its constructive program of action following as well as during the war. Mr. Hart is now director of the department of child helping of the Russell Sage Foundation, and has been since 1908. But prior to that he was secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Charities for 11 years, and superintendent

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of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society for 10 years. He has acted both as general secretary and as president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and he speaks with authority on all problems of social betterment. If West Virginia, under the spur of war necessity, makes the reconstructions of her social economics which he recommends, her future record as an industrial and agricultural State will be radically changed for the better.

Frederick Webb Hodge, the ethnologist, whose discoveries among the ruins of the Hawikub, in western New Mexico, this season, have been unusually significant and rich, is the administrator of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution. He is English by birth, but grew up in America, was educated in the schools of Washington, D. C., and began his career as an investigator, as so many other men of eminence have, by service in the United States Geological Survey. His discoveries in the New Mexico region date as far back as 1886, and since 1889 he has had various administrative and editorial positions with the Smithsonian Institution. It was he who in 1897 first scaled the hitherto inaccessible (to white men) dwellings of the prehistoric dwellers of New Mexico, known to travelers as "The Enchanted Mesa." Mr. Hodge edits the American Ethnologist, and writes much for technical journals at home and abroad. He was the founder and is now a member of the council of the American Anthropological Association, and is a leading member of all the societies, national and local, that in a way are correlated with that organization.

M. Maginot, retiring French Minister for the Colonies, has held this post since March, when he was called by M. Ribot to form part of his Cabinet. Unlike most of the other ministers who entered the Ribot combination, M. Maginot had not held a ministerial appointment since the beginning of the war. Deputy for the Meuse, he was president of the Army Commission and had, before the war, been an Undersecretary of State in the Doumergue Government.

EXPORT OF DYE STUFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The director of the War Trade Department announces that in future, except in special circumstances, applications for licenses to export synthetic dyestuffs will only be considered if accompanied by a certificate from the actual manufacturer or his accredited agent to the effect that the goods have been sold expressly for export to the destination mentioned in the application. Applications now before the department will, however, be considered by reference to the circumstances arising in each particular case.

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COMMENT ON VISIT OF BARON SONNINO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—In commenting on the appearance of Baron Sonnino at the great meeting held in London at the Queens Hall, the London correspondent of the Corriere della Serra inquires whether Mr. Lloyd George is going to succeed in sending back to Italy a reformed and perfect Sonnino? It will not be the least of the marvels accomplished by the English statesman if he succeeds in curing what is generally acknowledged to be the Italian Minister's one defect, his hatred of publicity. Undoubtedly the idea of Baron Sonnino as a speaker at a public meeting constitutes something so novel as to appear incredible, but nevertheless the English Prime Minister, with his genial insistence has brought about this transformation, overcoming the scruples, the reserve, and the shyness of the Italian statesman.

It appeared to be certain, the paper states, that Baron Sonnino would speak at the Queens Hall on the anniversary of the declaration of war, and in view of the fact that on that occasion Mr. Lloyd George would make important declarations, it was of the highest significance that he would have beside him one of the principal allied statesmen. It would be a reaffirmation of the strength of the bonds uniting the countries of the Entente which were fighting a common battle and would proclaim the unshaken determination to conquer which animated the Allies. It would perhaps be the first move of the vigorous offensive which had been demanded as an accompaniment to the warlike offensive. It marked perhaps a new phase of the war. Baron Sonnino would, of course, speak in English which would insure his being immediately understood, and it would be interesting, after the impetuous eloquence of the British Minister, to hear the measured, precise, thoughtful speech of the Italian Minister. The public privileged to be present on that notable occasion would receive a revelation of the new Italy, of that little known Italy whose value the war had revealed. The Italy of much work and little talk, not the Italy of romance, but an Italy full of strength, faithful in friendship and wise in judgment.

NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Controller of Coal Mines has appointed Mr. Frank Pick, commercial manager of the London Electric Railways, as his assistant to deal with matters in connection with the London coal distribution scheme.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WOOL MARKET
TRADING FAIR

Volume of Staple Contracted for on Government Account Subject of Interest on Account of the Outlook for Prices

Domestic wools of the various grades have changed hands locally in fair volume only during the last week. Many agencies are waiting to ascertain whether large or small amounts of wool have been contracted for on Government account thus far. If only a small amount has been taken, the balance of the wool in the open market ought to be reasonably priced, but, on the other hand, if a great deal has been spoken for, values on the amount left will undoubtedly show a stiffening tendency.

Freights are still moving slowly. Western clips, however, are moving forward in fair volume despite this situation. Territory wools in the local market show firm quotations on the secured basis of around \$1.75 to \$1.80 for fine staple wools; for fine medium wools, \$1.60 to \$1.65; for fine medium clothing wools, \$1.55 to \$1.60; for half-blooded clothing wools, \$1.70 to \$1.75; for three-eighths blooded clothing wools, \$1.40 to \$1.45; and for quarter blooded clothing wools, \$1.25 to \$1.30.

In the Buenos Aires market interest is chiefly concerned with the new clip wools, 11,000,000 pounds of which, it is estimated, have been taken for delivery later on at prices fully equal to those of last year.

There is a better feeling at present in the wool trade of Great Britain since that Government has come to a definite decision with greater allocations of a more satisfactory character to spinners and manufacturers as well.

As to the New Zealand clip, only about half of what has been sold has been shipped thus far, the rest awaiting boats for transportation.

The uncertainty of the raw wool market has caused spinners to be more anxious to receive further orders from manufacturers for the 1918 season and it seems evident now that both wools and worsteds will be higher.

In the men's wear trade no great activity is being experienced. In fact, affairs seem rather the opposite at present, while a better situation is being experienced in the women's wear trade. There have been no so many cancellations thus far in either trade as before, since dealers have seemed to try to place orders covering what they would require and no more, thus avoiding tying up any large amount of capital. Despite this fact, however, collections are reported to be rather slow. There have been more orders for immediate delivery than for those that would require a longer time to fill. Several lines in the men's wear trade have been sold up and subsequently withdrawn. The women's wear market is showing a tendency toward getting ready for the fall of 1918 season's goods, although it is somewhat early for this branch of the trade. Spring of 1918 orders are practically completed.

The change to cooler weather which has recently taken place is looked upon by the retail trade as an encouraging sign that more buying will be done on heavyweight goods. If this does happen, the retailers, not being heavily overstocked on these lines, will seek further orders from the mills. These orders will sooner or later reflect on the raw material market to which mills will turn for supplies as their own become exhausted.

Pulled wools have not shown much activity, although prices remain firm at \$1.60 to \$1.65 for A supers; \$1.40 to \$1.44 for B supers and fine combing wools, and \$1.25 to \$1.30 for medium combing wools.

Carpet wools seem to be attracting very little attention but no weakening of prices is reported.

TORRINGTON CO.
ANNUAL REPORT

Receipts and expenditures of the Torrington Company for the year ended Aug. 31, 1917, compare as follows:

	1917	1916	1915
Divs	\$287,058	\$288,420	\$304,448
Rest	\$2,500	110,000	110,000
Int on Tre			
Int on Tre	725	2,900	175
Accts rec	3,200	3,775	1,000
Loans from			
sub to sub	140,000	23,000	10,000
Int & other			
receipts	9,981	9,878	9,477
Total	\$502,276	\$1,037,983	\$1,711,100
EXPENDITURES			
Divs	\$330,000	\$350,000	\$350,000
Int on Tre			
Int on Tre	15,300	28,025	17,500
Accts rec	2,414	3,816	3,697
Loans to sub	21,000	296,000	22,000
Int & other			
disburse	948	19,305	477
Investments	192,772	17,500	
Accts rec	4,150	4,025	1,000
Loans to sub	140,000		
Dep to pay			
mat bds	46,000		
Divs			
Torrington Co of			
Conn	10,968		
Therese	16,648	5,535	4,469
Loans to sub			
repaid	10,000	23,000	
Int disbur	2,164	13,774	2,825
Total	\$914,292	\$964,847	\$1,667,994

NEW YORK, N. Y.—McCormick Stores Corporation August sales were \$619,731, an increase of \$91,973, or 17 per cent; eight months' sales \$4,545,023, an increase of \$708,020, or 18 per cent.

BOND PRICES
OF MEXICAN
PETROLEUM CO.

Firmness of the Convertibles in a Receding Market—Sinking Fund Provided for Retirement

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mexican Petroleum convertible first lien and refunding, sinking fund, gold 6s, 1921, have been noticeably firm in the recent receding bond market, selling at 106, to yield about 4.35 per cent, compared with a high for the year of 111 and low 105 1/2.

These bonds were issued Oct. 1, 1911, in three series and are outstanding as follows: Series A, \$463,000; series B, \$417,400; series C, \$938,500. They are a direct obligation of the company and secured by deposit of \$1,917,400 Mexican Petroleum first mortgage bonds, \$1,000,000 of the 6s and \$255,000 6 per cent joint bonds; also all stocks owned in Mexican Petroleum of California, Huasteca Petroleum Company and Tanihuahua Petroleum Company.

The property of Mexican Petroleum Company was appraised and examined in 1916 by Dr. I. C. White, State Geologist of West Virginia, who valued it at more than \$294,000,000.

Series "A" and "C" bonds are convertible into common at par any time up to April 1, 1921. Series "B," payable in pounds sterling, may be converted into common at \$200 plus \$30 for \$1,000 stock. All classes of bonds are redeemable at 110 on any interest date on eight weeks' notice.

A sinking fund is provided for gradual retirement of the bonds by assessment of 2 cents a barrel of oil produced, sold and delivered by all subsidiaries whose stocks are deposited under the mortgage.

In 1917 year entire fixed charges were earned 28.96 times over and after 8 per cent on the preferred there remained \$7,153,060, equivalent to 15.78 per cent for the common. As no dividend has been paid on the common since 1913, when 4 per cent was paid, this balance was carried to profit and loss surplus, making it \$17,308,868.

Original issue of bonds was for \$5,940,000, but sinking fund action has reduced this to \$2,755,580. Net working capital Dec. 3, 1916, was \$6,013,720. The range of prices of these bonds follows:

	High	Low		High	Low
1917...*	111	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	1914...	97	90
1916...	128	106 $\frac{5}{8}$	1913...	100	91
1915...	123	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	1912...	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	95

All prices are for series "A" bonds.

AUGUST MINING
DIVIDENDS TOTALS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dividends in August, 1917, by 35 United States mining and metallurgical companies amounted to \$13,735,145, according to Engineering and Mining Journal. Of this amount, \$278,289 represented special dividends in favor of American Red Cross, paid by four companies. Regular payments, therefore, were \$13,456,756 distributed by 34 companies, which compares with \$11,770,358 paid by 28 companies in August, 1916. Canadian and Mexican companies paid \$1,771,051, as compared with \$1,907,963 a year ago.

Totals for the first eight months of the year are: Mining and Metallurgical companies, \$135,083,376; holding companies, \$4,187,789; Canadian, Mexican, Central and South American mines, \$13,001,717.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Japan is said to have advanced an additional \$25,000,000 to Russia.

Underwriters of 635,000 shares of Corden & Co. stock recently offered to shareholders at \$10 a share, had to take almost one-half of the issue.

Issue of \$300,000,000 United States Treasury certificates has been over-subscribed. This offering brings the Government's temporary financing total to \$550,000,000.

War risks and cargoes from Great Britain to the United States now 8 per cent, a decrease of 1/2 of 1 per cent from recent quotation; to South African ports rate has been reduced from 3 1/2 to 3 per cent.

Canadian Board of Grain Supervisors fixed price of Canadian wheat crop of 1917 at Ft. William and Port Arthur as follows: Manitoba northern No. 1, \$2.21; northern No. 2, \$2.18; northern No. 3, \$2.15. Canadian prices are about the same as those at Minneapolis and Duluth.

On account of present high price of silver and scarcity of silver coins, Peruvian Government asks authority to have nickel pieces coined in the United States to nominal value of \$250,000, and to issue paper circular checks to denominations of one-tenth of the value of \$250,000.

Although French mint coined silver at the rate of 12,000,000 francs monthly last year—as much as is normally issued in a year—and has turned out 10,000,000 francs a month so far this year, silver is scarce in the provinces. Notwithstanding increased minting of bronze coins, little bits of cardboard encrusted in place of bronze and other token money.

SOFT COAL OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Report on production of bituminous coal for the week ended Aug. 25, compiled by geological survey, for 12 states, representing more than one-third of the output of the country, shows production 63.5 per cent of full-time output as limited by labor force at present available. Compared with ratio for week ended Aug. 18, this was a substantial improvement, but index is still far below level attained in July.

SMELTING'S NET
FOR SIX MONTHS
LESS FAVORABLE

Income for Period Ended June 30 \$10,202,120 Compared With \$11,145,694 in 1916

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Semiannual report of American Smelting & Refining Company for half year ended June 30, 1917, shows net income of \$10,202,120 from operations of this and American Smelters Securities Company, compared with \$11,145,694 in the similar period of last year.

Income account compares:

	6 mos end June 30, 1917	6 mos end June 30, 1916
Smelt earn	\$14,627,018	\$10,132,101
Mining earn	2,204,008	1,025,251
Other inc	1,826,783	1,461,674
Total inc	18,757,809	12,229,026
Ad exp, etc	615,978	558,884
Taxes & disct	13,830,561	11,924,119
Int & disct	402,933	353,987
Deprec	2,396,124	1,019,489
Insur fund	500,000	
Miscel charges	752,933	
Net inc	10,202,120	11,145,694
Prd dividends	2,597,129	2,999,194
Balance	7,604,991	8,146,200
Corp divs	2,439,920	1,503,240
Surplus	5,165,071	6,642,960

*Equivalent to \$10.24 a share earned in six months on \$90,988,000 common stock, compared with \$11.26 in corresponding period of 1916 on \$90,108,000 common stock. Includes accrued income and estimated excess profits tax.

President Daniel Guggenheim says: For the first time in three years company is enjoying a net income from its Mexican properties.

All mines and smelters in Mexico owned by the company are operating, except at Chihuahua and Velardeña. Work is carried on under many difficulties, and only to a limited extent as yet.

The greatest difficulty encountered is that of transportation. To overcome this, the company has purchased the necessary cars and locomotives, and is managing, under the permission of the Mexican Government, its own railroad transportation.

Directors thought it wise to establish a suspense account to cover the estimated federal income and excess profits tax as applied to the earnings of the company for this period.

A more scientific method of estimating depreciation and ore depletion, based on a percentage of appraised value of the property of the company, has resulted in an increased charge on this account of more than \$1,000,000 as compared with last year.

Directors have established an employees' insurance fund of \$500,000.

Various charges against income amount to \$8,555,779, thus reducing the net income for the six months to \$10,202,120 as compared with \$11,145,694 reported for the similar period of last year.

Expenditures during the half year in increasing facilities and capacity of various properties, together with the purchase of new properties, amounted to \$3,794,647, which has been charged to reserve account of \$6,000,000 established for this purpose from the earnings of the year 1916.

The property account of the company, therefore, has been decreased by the entire amount charged to income account on account of depreciation and ore depletion, together with certain small miscellaneous credits. Property account June 30, 1917, was \$123,765,545, a decrease of \$2,409,140.

The investments in other companies amounted to \$1,744,174, an increase of \$916,897. This increase represents investments in mining properties in this country and also in Chile as well as coal properties and plants for the manufacture of chemicals, all of which will be more fully set forth in the next annual report.

There is now outstanding stock of the securities company amounting to \$15,863,000 out of a total capitalization of \$77,000,000.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	5 1/2	5 1/2
do cfs	5 1/2	5 1/2
American Pet	4 1/2	4 1/2
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Mont	64	65
Butte C & Z	9	9 1/2
Butte Detroit	15	15 1/2
Calumet & Jerome	2 1/2	2 1/2
Canada Cop	2 1/2	2 1/2
Chev Motors	65	69
Copper Arizona	2	2 1/2
Copper	9	9 1/2
Cosden & Co	9	9 1/2
Cosden O & G	3 1/2	3 1/2
Curtiss	36 1/2	37 1/2
Dundas Adv	2	2 1/2
First Natl Cop	2 1/2	2 1/2
Glenrock	15 1/2	15 1/2
Goldfield Cons	47	50
Green Monster	9	12
Hecla Mining	8 1/2	9
Howe Sound	6	5 1/2
Hudson Bay	3 1/2	4
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 1/2
Junco	25	27
Lake Torpedo Boat	4	5
Magma Cop	45	48
Martin Arms	105	110
Martinsburg	1	1 1/2
McKin Dar	71	75
Merritt	34 1/2	35 1/2
Met Petrol	1 1/2	1 1/2
Midwest	175	175
Midwest Ref	138	140
Mojave Tung	9	10
National Zinc	40	45
Nipissing	9	9 1/2
Pearles	11	12
Penn Ky	5 1/2	6 1/2
Rex Cons	19	20
Sapulpa Ref	9 1/2	10 1/2
Squibb Oil	12	13
Sinclair Oil	7 1/2	8 1/2
Steel Alloys	7 1/2	8 1/2
Stewart Min	20	24
Submarine Boat	20	24
Success Min	17	19
Troy Arizona	16	20
Tuxpan	1 1/2	1 1/2
United Motors	13	14 1/2
United W O	1	1
Un Verde Ex	35 1/2	36 1/2
Utah National	1 1/2	1 1/2
U S Steam	4 1/2	4 1/2
Veto	6 1/2	6 1/2
Wright-Martin	8 1/2	8 1/2
Zinc Concent	1 1/2	2 1/2

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 12

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—M. Van Baalen of Bickmore Shoe Co.; U. S. Baltimore—H. R. Jandorf of R. Jandorf & Co.; Adams. Baltimore—M. & M. Halle of S. Halle & Son; Avery. Beaumont, Tex.—F. G. Michaels; U. S. Binghamton, N. Y.—E. B. Munroe; U. S. Binghamton, N. Y.—W. L. Herrick; U. S. Buffalo—S. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; 207 Essex St. Room 206. Chicago—John O'Connor; Essex. Chicago—James Dunphy of Chicago Mail Order House; Thorn. Cincinnati—Vic. Urbanich of Mammoth Shoe Co.; Essex. Des Moines, Ia.—J. Cochran of Seymour Shoe Co.; Essex. Detroit—C. G. Wilson & A. W. Robinson; U. S. Detroit—R. H. Fyfe of R. H. Fyfe & Co.; Essex. Havana, Cuba—J. Velga & Co.; Lenox. Knoxville—M. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer. Lynchburg—R. P. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co.; Tour. Memphis—M. A. Weiss; Essex. Minneapolis—E. J. Chase; Essex. Nashville—W. E. Richardson and E. Murray of Murray, Richardson, Dibrill Co.; Lenox. New Orleans—W. J. Wiloz of Tulane Shoe Shop; U. S. New York—C. J. Titus; U. S. Omaha—J. W. Fyfe of Hayden Bros; Essex. Philadelphia—H. Bell and H. Bell Jr. of Bell Wait & Co.; Tour. Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros; Essex. Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of George H. West Shoe Co.; Tour. Philadelphia—A. Gonsbury; U. S. Philadelphia—L. Rosner and W. Schwartz; U. S. Philadelphia—A. G. Kranz; U. S. Philadelphia—George De Cou of De Cou Bros; U. S. Pittsburgh—G. and E. G. Stoeber; U. S. Porto Rico—John Baura; U. S. San Francisco—E. J. Egan; U. S. San Francisco—George Weeks of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour. Savannah—Joseph Berg of E. A. Well & Savanna; U. S. St. Louis—Charles Block of Block & Kohner Shoe Co.; Essex. St. Louis—F. L. Doerr of F. L. Doerr Shoe Co.; Essex. St. Louis—J. G. Samuels of Samuels Shoe Co.; Essex. Utica, N. Y.—H. J. Williams of Browne Utica Shoe Co.; Lenox. York, Pa.—D. S. Peterman of D. S. Peterman Shoe Co.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex. St. Paul—John A. Casey of C. Gotszian & Co.; Adams. (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 105 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

DIVIDENDS

Draper Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Pond Creek Coal Company declared quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Western Union declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Texas Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Queanamo Sugar Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Eastern Talc Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Regal Shoe Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The directors of the Exchange Trust Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

State Trust Company of Boston has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24.

The Utilities Securities Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Sept. 27 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Directors of S. H. Kresge Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 20.

Southern Railway declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Oct. 31. This is first dividend declared on this issue since October, 1914.

Island Creek Coal Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on preferred and a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 on common stock, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 22.

The First National Bank of New York has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent and an equal disbursement is anticipated by the First Security Company. The dividends are payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 29.

RECORD DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dividend and interest payments this month will make a September record at \$157,165,445. This compares with \$139,976,407 in the corresponding period in 1916. Stockholders will receive \$77,165,445, compared with \$76,476,407 a year ago. Interest payments will approximate \$70,000,000, compared with \$63,500,000 a year ago.

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LONDON MONEY
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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England—During the week ending Saturday, Aug. 25, the usual inflow of credit into the Treasury, as a result of the over-the-counter sales of Treasury bills, and the corresponding outflow of Treasury disbursements, has proceeded along the customary channels. So monotonous has this process become that it is difficult to find anyone able or willing to express an opinion as to the state of the London money market. Nearly every one appears content to leave the management of affairs in the Government's hands. The quotation for short money has usually been in the neighborhood of 4 to 4 1/4 per cent, with the usual small transactions at the end of almost every day on a 3 1/2 per cent basis. It will thus be gathered that money has been fairly easy, and at no time were rates too hard to be inconvenient. In the discount market, owing to a scarcity of short bills, there has seemed to be a rather stronger demand than usual for the shorter maturities, and quotations have been considerably below the rates for either two or three-months' bills.

The Bank of England again shows a substantial addition to the bullion stock, the contribution as shown in Wednesday's usual return amounting to £517,000. As there is a further diminution in the note circulation, the reserve benefits to the extent of £623,000, and the ratio of reserve has risen to 19 per cent. Other movements in the statement were of less important dimensions, the largest alteration being a reduction in other securities of £1,086,000. Other deposits received an addition of £286,000.

The Exchequer weekly statement of revenue and expenditure again shows the latter item as a very heavy one for the week ending Aug. 18. The total outgoings for the seven days amounted to £54,047,000. Some £4,783,000 of this was expended by way of interest on 6 per cent Exchequer bonds, and nearly the whole of the remainder was expended in respect of the war, and averaged approximately £7,000,000 daily. The revenue was again a little higher, amounting to just under £12,000,000, to which excess-profits duty contributed £2,681,000 and income tax £1,676,000. The weekly shortage was just over £42,000,000, and as the sale of Government paper produced nearly £45,000,000, the cash balances received an addition of £2,789,000. The over-the-counter sales of Treasury bills fetched a net of £26,642,000, and ways-and-means advances declined by £7,000,000. The creation of other debt produced £21,616,000, and 5 per cent Exchequer bonds yielded £3,150,000, with a further addition of £500,000 in war-saving certificates.

The floating Government paper now in issue amounts to about £1,045,000,000, which is still well over £500,000,000 short of the high-water mark touched in the middle of last February.

The quotation for silver has again advanced, the price on Saturday being 44 1/2 pence. With the market short, the demand increasing, and China holding her stocks, a continuance of the present level of prices is considered likely.

None of the price movements on the royal exchange are very marked, with the exception of the Spanish rate, which has reacted in London's favor. The Dutch and other neutral rates have moved slightly further against London, and the Italian lira shows further depreciation.

On the stock exchange, business is conspicuously slack, a condition for which the holiday season is no little responsible. Industrial shares have been the most favored of any section, although prices generally have been firm or steady, the military news being a strengthening factor.

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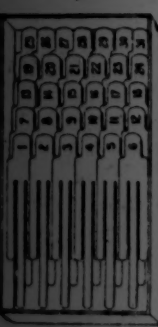
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

BRITISH CAREERS ON SOUTH AMERICAN SOIL

"British Exploits in South America." By W. H. Koebel. The Century Company, New York, N. Y., 1917. Price, \$4 net.

The author of this book has a German name but an unmitigated aversion for any intimation that he is in sympathy with modern Germany or Germans. An attitude he discloses in his preface. Long residence in South America has fitted him for prior authorship of books on Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and the social and industrial aspects of South American life in general. He also has been editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia of South America. So much to show that it is no neophyte, or mere globe trotter who is writing.

The book is not the product of hurried writing for a public clamorous for light on one of the side issues of the war. In fact the author boasts of the leisurely way that it has taken form. As well he may, for though nominally and actually history it has the light touch, the flowing style and the fascination that often go with the novel and the essay than with a chronicle of discoveries, conquests—military and industrial, and commercial penetration. All of which profit and pleasure the reader may attribute chiefly to the fact that Mr. Koebel has not written as a book-carpenter but as a literary craftsman of the old style.

To be sure he has had most malleable and colorful material with which to work. The voyages of the first English mariners to sail the Spanish Main, the semipractical and wholly covetous ventures of the Buccaneers, the humors as well as the tragedies of the temporary residence of the court of Portugal in Rio de Janeiro, the martial prowess and statesmanlike rule of British-Celts like Ambrose and Bernardo O'Higgins, who aided the cause of republicanism, and the foresight and courage of typical American and British capitalists and "promoters" like William Wheelwright and Lord Brassey, provide the historian who has imagination and insight with unsurpassed data out of which to make an interesting narrative. Bolivar, San Martin and Rosas fit in and out of the tale to show that Latin-America has not been barren of commanding ability in statecraft. That the continent has had its due share of attention from British men of letters and students of natural science is clear from the evidence produced touching Samuel Johnson's thoughts on the Falkland Islands, Southern History of Brazil, William Robertson's History of South America, and Darwin's and Wallace's records of their explorations. In short, it is not for lack of chroniclers of their experiences and discoveries that Britons, acting governmentally, have failed during the centuries rightly to seize their suitable proportion of profit from the evolution of republicanism in the southern continent and the ejection of the Spanish and Portuguese dynasties. Explorers, naval officers, traders, missionaries, and tourists with an eye to social values have steadily and consistently put themselves on record relative to the part that British settlers and investors might play and were playing in the making of history in the superlatively rich and physically vast continent.

The response has been creditable, viewed from the individualistic standpoint, as the author points out. But new international conditions, altered forms of rivalry in affairs of trade and industry, some of which were clearly operative before the present war opened and others of which will be accentuated because of the war, make it imperative for Great Britain, as a nation and the center of an empire, to get back to a more distinctly national or collective policy toward South America than she often has had. And this, as the author points out, partly because of the effect upon British trade that the state-aided commercial campaign of Germany has had, and also because of the arousal of the United States to insistence on a share in the markets of nations that with her form the Pan-American group.

It is the chapters of this book which deal with the results of British influence during the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries that will be most eagerly read at this particular time. The author's demand is for a more aggressive policy than in the past, aggressive in the sense that the Government as such must act where formerly only individuals and corporations have been relied upon to run all the risks, bear all the burdens, and incur all losses. If we mistake not, the first steps in this process are already history, and both German and American business interests know it, the former of course less poignantly than they will after the war ends and they attempt to reestablish trade with nations that have suffered directly or indirectly, and that have had their eyes opened to some of the ulterior political aims that always go along with German "peaceful penetration."

Quite apart from the worth of this book, first as a graphic summary of history that often has had many elements of romance, and second as a candid commentator on the defects as well as the virtues of a race that makes its love of sport and adventure profitable to it as a precursor of trade, it is commendable for its fair judgments on the Latin-American civilization. It is not the work of a condescending commentator on an alien product which he does not like and therefore only tolerates for prudential reasons or because he feels that as a theoretical democrat he should. The book itself is prophetic of more fraternal relations between the British and Latin-American democracies.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—A glance at some of the essays on social reconstruction after the war in "The Hope for Society," edited by Miss Lucy Gardner, and published by Messrs. Bell, will reveal at once that the title of the volume is justified by the undercurrent running through its pages. Mr. Heath in his essay upon "The New Social Conscience" makes a direct appeal to each one to play his individual part in the social reconstruction that lies before the world, by looking into his own attitude toward it before he criticizes that of others.

A correspondent in an English journal has done public service by pointing out a piece of vandalism which one would imagine no one would have dared attempt in times when public attention is less preoccupied. William Blake's cottage in Sussex, which has been described as "the prettiest cottage in England," has been undergoing "modernization" and the thatched veranda and porch have been removed. That this humble cottage in its rural retirement should have fallen a victim to the hands of the "improver" is indeed to be regretted.

James Gibson, professor of logic and philosophy in the University College of North Wales, has in the press a study of Locke's "Theory of Knowledge: Its Historical Relations," which the Cambridge University Press will publish.

"The Letters of a Soldier, 1914-1915," to which André Chevrillon has contributed a preface and Mr. Clutton-Brock an introduction, are from the pen of a young French artist who took part in the battles on the Aronne. The English translation is published by Constables.

"The Way of Peace," the posthumous work of H. Fielding-Hall, published by Hurst & Blackett, contains the author's views upon the reconstruction of England. An extension of local government and a revival upon a scale suitable to modern conditions of village communities, advocated in these pages, are movements likely to be carried out in some form or other.

In a small book entitled "The Future of Constantinople," Leonard I. Woolf advocates the internationalization of Constantinople, a question which is likely to be prominently before the world. The publishers are Allen & Unwin.

According to the English Catalogue of Books for 1916, there were 1500 fewer volumes published than in the previous year, a decrease which is not greater than was to be expected in view of the difficult conditions obtaining.

An English Pronouncing Dictionary has been issued by Dent & Sons. There will be much reason for gratitude if the publication of a work aimed at recording accurately the pronunciation used in daily conversation by cultivated English men and women succeeds in stemming the ever-flowing tide of "cockney mispronunciation," which is tending to the degradation of the language. The compiler, Daniel Jones, has chosen for the representation of correct pronunciation the phonetic system adopted by the International Phonetic Association.

The "Passages from the Letters of John Butler Yeats," published by the Cuala Press, Dundrum, have been selected by Ezra Pound from letters written to W. B. Yeats by his father between the years 1911 and 1916. To the Englishman's belief in the power of will he takes strong exception: it "has cursed English life and English letters." The solitude of the hermit appealed to him, for the solitary man alone "is himself and no one else"; whereas, "the companionable man is himself and some one else, seeking expression through the medium of prose in action, thinking of other people, and therefore always leaning toward compromise, and for that reason working in a spirit of insincerity. Poetry is the voice of the solitary."

A new series of books, under the general editorship of Dr. A. P. Newton, secretary of the imperial studies committee of the University of London, and called the "Imperial Studies" series, is to be issued by Dent & Sons. The title of the first volume in the series is "The Old Empire and the New," which contains the Rhodes lectures recently delivered at University College by the editor, and to which Sir Charles Lucas contributes an introduction. The commercial possibilities of the Empire will be dealt with in two succeeding volumes entitled "The Exploitation of Plants" and "The Staple Trades of the Empire."

The Cambridge University Press is responsible for the publication of the Stanley Jevons lectures, which Dr. W. R. Scott, Adam Smith professor of political economy in the University of Glasgow, delivered at University College, London. The title of the volume is "Economic Problems of Peace After War."

Principal L. P. Jacks is publishing in the coming autumn, through John Murray, "The Life and Letters of the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke." The same publisher has in the press "The Life of Sir Clement Markham," written by Admiral Sir Albert H. Markham. Admiral Markham is a great collector of natural history specimens, and is best known as commander of the Alert in the Arctic expedition of 1875-76. In America his name is known to many through his articles contributed to the North American Review.

Charles E. Musgrave, secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, in a foreword to "How to Do Business with Russia," by C. E. W. Peters-

son, bears witness to the usefulness of the book. Mr. Petersson is a merchant of Petrograd and Riga whose knowledge of Russian trade is varied and extensive. Pitman's are the publishers.

Under the auspices of the Reform Trust, a work entitled "Educational and Social Experiments" has been compiled by J. Howard Whitehouse, M. P., and published by Sidgwick & Jackson. The aim of the trust is to complete schemes for the promotion of the public welfare, and this volume is the first of a series intended to deal with some of the experiments undertaken by the trust.

SOCIABILITY AS THE IDEAL OF GREEK LIFE

"Greek Ideals: A Study of Social Life." By C. Delisle Burns. G. Bell & Sons, London, 5s. net.

It is no doubt true that when we know the kind of life which commands itself as most desirable to a people we are able to interpret their history; knowing their ideals we know their character. The difference between the part played by ideals and that by passion in moving men to action is necessarily marked. Passion is purely emotional, as Thucydides says: "Hope and passion are everywhere, hope leading, passion following. . . . They work much evil." An ideal is not merely emotional; in so far as it is a perception that present conditions can be improved it is intellectual, but, as Mr. Burns says, in order that it may be translated into action "an ideal must be emotionally appreciated," and "although ideals of every kind originate in the clear thought or deep emotion of individuals, they are powerful only when many are moved by them."

In "Greek Ideals" Mr. Burns, who frankly admits that his book contains no reference that will be new to scholars, endeavors to show that the prevailing idea of Greek life, or more particularly life in Athens, which was so deeply colored by its literature, was sociability. If we can correctly gauge the value which the Greeks gave to the word "polis," we can gain a true conception of what their ideal life was. The Greek view of citizenship was very different from, and narrower than, ours of today. Our concern today is the relations to one another of the various sections which compose society. The Athenians, for Mr. Burns takes them as his type of the ancient Greeks, were chiefly concerned with the relations of the human to the superhuman; so we find that in all their festivals and contests they had one eye fixed upon self-enjoyment, the other upon "the gods." The state of society which most commended itself to them was that which gave to the individual, but in a strictly limited number, the greatest opportunity for self-expression, and the attitude of the Athenians towards "the gods" resulted from their devotion to their country, which itself sprang from reverence for their ancestors. Hence, as Mr. Burns maintains, their religion was essentially social; the "polis" of the Greeks accordingly was not a state organized upon a political basis, it was a society organized upon a religious basis as they conceived the word religion. The essence of life was hedonism, or self-enjoyment in company with his fellow beings, for the Greek disliked and feared solitude.

Sociability, therefore, being the prevailing idea of Greek life, it is obvious that the great festivals should afford evidence in support of the author's view; accordingly he follows up his thesis with a survey of the Anthesteria, Fabathena, Dionysia and Eleusinia. That there was no sharp distinction between the religious and the secular, as there has been in modern times, is clearly shown by a study of these festivals, which were the most prominent expression of the chief Greek activities up to the end of the Fifth Century. The growth of the people was naturally accompanied by a corresponding enlargement of their activities, which in their train produced a different outlook upon social life. By the close of the Fifth Century a period of transition had arisen and men were already looking back at "the good old days." New methods of organization were springing up and gradually though unconsciously the religious and the secular became separated.

Having got so far, Mr. Burns analyzes briefly but concisely and with critical thought the attitude of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and the chief philosophical schools toward life, from which the reader can draw his conclusions as to the difference between the Greek and the modern view of liberty. Local independence was the political ideal of the Greeks, who combined with their independent organization a considerable amount of liberty for the wealthy or aristocratic few. Their unity was fostered by the Olympic and other games, but the freedom which the Greeks enjoyed was limited by their devotion to law. As Mr. Burns maintains, law was to the Athenians what the British Constitution is to Englishmen. They revered the dominion of law, they detested the dominion of the individual. When this is understood it is easier to realize the Greek conception of liberty, and why as a people they clung to a state of affairs which they conceived as ideal rather than strove to reach out to higher ideals.

Although Mr. Burns' study cannot be said to draw conclusions with which scholars and students of Dr. Mahaffy's brilliant works are not already familiar, his work is a thoughtful and interesting analysis. It is worthy of a better index.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

If you run over the bibliography of books dealing with the United States and its society written by Europeans of prominence, you find British names like those of Matthew Arnold, James Bryce, Charles Dickens, E. A. Freeman, Rudyard Kipling, Harriet Martineau and Anthony Trollope, not to mention lesser persons. Of Frenchmen there are Paul Bourget, Chateaubriand, La Rochefoucauld, Prince Murat, De Tocqueville and Charles Wagner. Of Germans the most important have been Baron von Raumer, N. H. Julius, Luda Fulwig, Karl Lamprecht and Hugo Munsterberg. But of Italians how few there have been, of any rank, major or minor! Ferrero among moderns is prime, but his stay in the States was hardly long enough to make a full length portrait of Uncle Sam, and for many of his readers he did his best work in showing certain parallels between ancient Rome and contemporary New England as they faced invading hosts of aliens.

Had Italians in considerable numbers migrated to the United States during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth (first half) centuries, there unquestionably would have been more books written about the United States by Italian publicists and tourists. Nevertheless, earlier than most persons suppose, Italian musicians, players and scholars found their way to the western republic. Harvard University, for instance, for 20 years, had Dr. Pietro Bachi as a teacher of Italian, and in 1827 conferred a degree upon him. Of him Dr. A. P. Peckley wrote charmingly in his reminiscences of Harvard. Nor was Bachi the first of his race to tread the streets of Cambridge. Dana Hill is associated with a Colonial family, the founder of which, Richard Dana, was partly English and partly Italian. In New York City for years the name of Botta symbolized all that was meant by culture, social charm and hospitality. To the home of these Italian-Americans went Stedman, Stoddard, T. B. Aldrich, Gilder, and all that group of poets whose careers as singers began with the period of the Civil War and who were resident in Gotham.

These thoughts have been stirred by the very admirable plan just announced, by which authors in the United States who feel under special obligations to Italy as a cultural influence, are to band together and provide as they may for sending to the Italian front the same sort of relief that for three years has been going to France. How much this crystallization of practical sympathy is due to recent proofs of Italian prowess and how much to calm reflection on the advisability of proportion and a sense of perspective, we dare not say. Probably both motives have been operative. At any rate, the fact is that some of the best of American artists are leading in a project, the fine results of which will be many. For one thing it will tend to break the force of the criticism of the Italian-Americans that while they have been volunteering to fight in the armies of the United States in a way equaled by no other of the Latin races, they have suffered more than any other people from the press of the country, either from misrepresentation of Italy's policies or by ignoring of her part in the Allies' joint program for victory.

If Italians—savants, publicists and artists—have not journeyed to the United States to study America, the same cannot be said of Americans, learned and unlearned, but with money, who have gone to Italy. From the days of Hawthorne to Henry James, from Harriet Beecher Stowe to Edith Wharton, Italy has been a land where the man or woman reacting from the very newness and necessary emphasis on economics to be found in a young nation, has sought refuge; and one only has to read the diaries and journals or formal essays of travel of typical Americans of the past to understand why it was that Howells named Venice as the city where he might officially represent the United States, why W. W. Story after long years of residence in Rome could not resume life in Salem and Boston, why Elihu Vedder spent his last years in the land of Michelangelo, and why Charles Eliot Norton, like his friend Ruskin, revolted so fiercely against the industrial régime of modern New England and Old England.

That Italy, past and present, means much to some contemporary American authors, may be seen by those who will read the verse of Grace Ellery Channing, Robert Underwood Johnson and Ezra Pound. That the Italian settled in the United States and rearing his family is to furnish a decided increment of talent for the opera and drama and for painting and sculpture, is not a matter of conjecture. The first fruits have appeared. But in literature the persons who have won renown are not so numerous. Fortunately while the Italian-American is feeling his way in this mode of expression, he is not without friends among the native writers. In T. A. Daly of Philadelphia, with his unrivaled dialect verse, the Italian who vends fruit, digs ditches, builds railways and maintains the reputation of the old Romans for constructive capacity, has a fine champion. The best side of the Irish nature has been disclosed in the Philadelphia Journalist's rallying to the defense of the despised "Dago." But he is not alone. Wallace Irwin in "Random Rhymes" is equally big in his Americanism that knows no race or class lines. Robert Haven Schaffer in his great poem, "The Scum of the Earth," strikes the same splendid note. But excelling them all is W. G. Ballentine's poem in which he describes the effect upon an Italian fruit seller, vending his wares in lower New York, who was

addressed with a query, "Art a Roman?"

"Never magic word Of wizard or enchanter wrought more sure. The man erect, transfixed, eyes on fire, Lips parted, breath drawn fast, thrust in my hands His double handful. Hucker? No, a King. 'Could I speak Roman? Did I share it all? The memories, the pride, the grief, the hope? Then welcome to the best of all he had.' Whereupon the poet apostrophizes the name 'Romano' as a word that for the exile blends all that is meant by Abraham, Moses, Homer, Phidias, Caesar, Paul, Chrysostom, Justinian, Bozzaris, Ypsilanti and Byron. And he might have and should have added Mazzini and Cavour. As to Mazzini, it is being pointed out that in one of his utterances respecting the future of Europe he foretold for the United States a career as arbiter of the destinies of world democracy much like that which it now seems she will play.

"A Son of the Middle Border," by Hamlin Garland. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1917. Price \$1.50.

GARLAND PICTURES PIONEERS OF WEST

This is a "human document" that will be appreciated more and more as the years go by, for it has a realistic touch, a veracity and a wealth of detail that few makers of autobiographies in the United States have ventured to practice. The author as a short-story writer, lecturer and propagandist, has won a place among the lesser literary folk of his time.

But in this history of his life on the farms of Wisconsin, northern Iowa and North Dakota, with his ventures in New England, New York City and Chicago, Mr. Garland has gone far to make clear more than one phase of the national life since the war between the states ended. Here the lover of nature will find what the reactions of a sensitive youth and man were to forest, prairie, lake and river, blizzard and blasting heat, as the Hamlin family, with a passion for pioneering, worked its way westward. Here the reader will get a most intimate picture of the deprivations as well as of the gains that went along with a life utterly devoid of emphasis on esthetics or expression of the emotions. What New England and especially Boston and later New York City meant to an aspiring lad fresh from an inland college, but with a passion to create literature, to rid the world of economic abuses, and to accumulate money with which to rescue his parents from the servitude of rural life in untoward surroundings—all these are disclosed in terms of candor.

Like Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster," Howe's "Story of a Country Town" and much of the writings of Brand Whitlock and William Allen White and the verse of James Whitcomb Riley, this book is not written for the academic critic of Cambridge or the blasé, worldly critic of New York to understand. But if anyone wishes to know why populism rose and flourished a generation ago, why the Progressive Party had its constant core of supporters in the mid-west, why Mr. Bryan had a loyal following for so many years, and why the people of the upper Mississippi Valley really care so little about what contemporary Boston and New York wish in shaping national policies and social evolution, he will get part of his answer in this book. Mr. Garland has not written the sort of autobiography that a son of the eastern border would write, well as he knows the East and much as he admires it as a place to visit.

Fortunately the personal, family and community disclosures of the book are dressed in a good English prose style; and now and then historic personages get portrayed admirably, as for instance Edwin Booth and Henry George.

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France.—The Revue de Paris is publishing some letters of Bandelaire, complementary to the volume issued by the Mercure de France in 1907. Biographically, these hitherto unpublished letters are of interest.

The French public is now appreciating M. Carl Spitteler through the medium of the translation of "Imago" which Mme. Gabrielle Godet has recently made. Spitteler astonishes on first acquaintance. He is unusual, original on a theme which would at first seem to preclude originality. He weaves his story with threads colored with the hues of his own whimsical and poetical humor.

M. Gilles Normand has written an important book on the conditions which will insure the development of French trade after the war. He treats of the whole subject in a most thorough manner, and his book should prove extremely valuable at a time when reform in many departments is recognized as indispensable. The title of M. Normand's book is "La Guerre, le Commerce et les Consommateurs" (3fr. 50).

"Au Cœur de la Tragédie," by M. E. Gomez-Carillo (Berger-Levrault), is a Spaniard's appreciation of the British effort in the war. He tells of his visits to the British army and to a great munition factory. M. Gomez-Carillo gives his estimate of British character; he is surprised and unmistakably impressed.

"La Société des Nations" is the title of a work by Edgar Milhaud (Grasset). M. Milhaud is by no means a recent convert to the idea of a society of nations as a means of securing and protecting peace after the war. His present book constitutes a vigorous attempt at dealing with the difficulties of the scheme.

AMERICAN NOTES

The Society for American Fellowships in French Universities has sent forth a 454-page compilation of opinions by American scholars, favorable to study by youth in the French universities of today and tomorrow.

The Plattsburg (N. Y.) School of Training for the national army's officers has to its credit "Rookie Rhymes," a volume of verse by men in camp, which mingles fun with patriotic feeling.

Upton Sinclair, who, in "The Jungle" gave a "realistic" study of the Chicago stockyards, in his forthcoming "King Coal" will picture the conditions under which fuel is mined in many of the states of the Union. He will find public opinion more tolerant of such "exposé" literature than when his earlier book appeared.

It is some time since anything like an authoritative statement of conditions in the Philippines appeared, either in official or privately vouchered form. Charles B. Elliott, a former justice of the Insular Supreme Court and secretary of commerce and police, is about sending forth a book for which Elihu Root stands sponsor.

The firm of A. A. Knopf of New York City, which has done much to give the public excellent translations of the Russian classics and modernists, begins this season similar specialization in translations from contemporary Spanish and Latin-American authors.

"Japan in World Politics," by K. K. Kawakami, is a timely book on a problem that is possibly being helped to solution now in Washington by conferences between Secretary Lansing and Baron Ishii.

The collection of the poems of Charles Warren Stoddard, poet of California and the South Seas and a delightful essayist as well, has been entrusted to Ina Coolbrith, who knew him when he and she and Bret Harte were making the fame of the Overland Monthly and first making the East realize that literature was being wrought on the Pacific Coast.

The Poetry Society of America's prize of \$500 for the best volume of verse published in 1917 will be awarded by a jury consisting of Bliss Perry of Harvard University, Jessie B. Rittenhouse and William Marion Reedy, three distinct types of critics of literature.

The statement in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor that Mr. Lalpat Rai, author of "Young India," was then "in San Francisco, under restraint," was not in conformity with fact; and this newspaper hastens to correct the announcement, regretting having been a medium for a misleading statement about a gentleman who states that he "never had any connection, either directly or indirectly, with any of the events or alleged events leading up to the federal Government action in California, nor in any other place in this country."

Sherwood Anderson, the Chicago writer of fiction, who caught the favor of critics with his "Windy McPherson's Son," has turned his art to "Marching Men," a story that applies the spirit of war to civic life. Some of his Whitmanesque verse is to be found in the September Poet.

H. G. Wells' coming story, "The Soul of a Bishop," is a study of contemporary ecclesiasticism in its probable reaction to the sort of religion in which Mr. Wells now says he believes.

Five editions of "A German Deserter's War Experience" have been called for by the American public. The book covers the first 14 months of the war.

Reliable literature pertaining to aviation is in demand, one of the best of handbooks already having gone into a seventh edition.

Prof. Robert W. Neal, whose "Short Stories in the Making" has been popular with students of English and literary composition, is to publish a companion volume in which 25 short stories will be analyzed technically.

Persons with letters from Joel Chandler Harris of "Uncle Remus" fame are requested to lend them to Mrs. Julian La Rose Harris, care of Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston, who are to publish the authorized biography which she is writing. Letters will be promptly copied and returned.

An interesting combination of Arthur S. Roche, the writer of detective stories, and Houdini, the wizard in feats of elusion, has been formed to make copy for the press and scenario for the film.

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HOOVER TRANSLATION OF AGRICOLA'S TEXT

"De Re Metallica," by Georgius Agricola. Translated from the first Latin edition of 1556, with biographical introduction, annotations and appendices upon the development of mining methods, metallurgical processes, geology, mineralogy and mining law from the earliest times to the Sixteenth Century, by Herbert Clark Hoover and Louis Henry Hoover. Published for the translators by the Mining Magazine, London, 1912.

When Mr. Herbert Clark Hoover, now Food Administrator of the United States and virtual food dictator of the world, sent forth to the world in 1912 this proof of his scholarship as a Latinist as well as his attainments as a mining engineer and metallurgist, he little thought that in 1917 he would be a major figure in the world of war and statecraft. Difficult as his present task is, it is worth noting that it is not the first one grappled with by Mr. Hoover. For 180 years Agricola's work had no rival. In three languages it had been printed and in at least 10 editions. Long since ceasing to have authority, it nevertheless deserved to be put into English; but to carry the work out, making clear to the modern man not only the conventional Latin of the text but the hundreds of new Latin words with contemporary German meanings that Agricola used, was no easy task, viewed simply as a job of translation. If to this is added the research necessary to elucidate the text and provide ample, informing foot notes, the patience and judgment requisite to see that all illustrations and display letters of the original were faithfully reproduced, and a type chosen for printing as near like that of the original as was possible, it becomes clear that Mr. Hoover must be a bibliophile of a singularly fine type. For he frankly confesses that all his labor has no practical value. The methods and processes described by Agricola have long since been superseded. Nevertheless, as he says, to engineers interested in the history of their own profession, the author need make no apology. To make the translation, conduct the research, supervise the printing took the night hours, week ends and holidays of a business man for the term of five years. It was done for love, and the only reward asked was that "the traditions of one of the most important and least recognized of the world's professions" should be strengthened.

In the light of what Mr. Hoover has seen and done since 1914, it is significant to find him in 1912 defending himself from possible criticism as a rich faddist, wasting his money on a mere professional whim, in these words: "Surely such a milestone on the road of development of one of the two most basic of human industrial activities is more worthy of preservation than the thousands of volumes devoted to records of human destruction." Mr. Hoover seems always to have preferred constructive to destructive jobs. Certainly it will be a gratifying revelation to persons who chance to see the limited edition of this translation of Agricola's masterpiece to note what one at least of America's expert mining engineers did with his spare moments while living in London and supervising the interests of capital on many continents.

BOLIVAR CORRESPONDENCE
CARACAS, Venezuela.—Aristides Rojas, the Venezuelan writer, has published a study of Bolivar, Washington and Lafayette, as a contribution to Bolivar centenary activities. The essay reproduces and discusses some letters which were exchanged in 1825 and 1826 between the family of Washington and the South American Liberator; also letters between Lafayette, representing the Washington family, and Bolivar. The correspondence has to do chiefly with the presentation of a medal to Bolivar, as a token of recognition for his labors in behalf of political liberty. George Washington Parke Custis, Washington's adopted son, figures in the documents. A large part of the essay of Señor Rojas, together with a photographic reproduction of the medal, which bears a portrait of Washington, is published in El Universal.

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Sin, Sinner and Sinfulness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THROUGHOUT the ages corporeal sense has beguiled mankind with its false concept of what constitutes sin and the sinner. With diabolical cunning error represents that sin is something thought, or an act performed, by a corporeal selfhood calling itself a man or a woman. Through this subtle reasoning, error leads away from the true fact as to what constitutes sin and the sinner. The majority of religious teachings would have it that man originated his own sin, thereby becoming a creator other than God, and of something God could not create. Hence, religions in general teach that God's image, through man's supposed self-origination of sin, became something other than God's image, alias a fallen man. But sin existed as a false claim before there ever was a manifestation of the claim; for the simple reason that thought must and does precede anything and everything in the way of manifestation. On page 67 of "Retrospection and Introspection," Mrs. Eddy says: "Sin existed as a false claim before the human concept of sin was formed; hence one's concept of error is not the whole of error. The human thought does not constitute sin, but *vice versa*, sin constitutes the human or physical concept." The claim was and is unseen and unknown to the physical senses, because it is to be observed that those senses accuse God as being their origin and creator. Thus the claim deceives even its own offspring, its own image and likeness, its own mouthpiece, for the physical senses are all these.

Religionists talk learnedly about original sin, but it remained for the revelation of divine Science to expose and define it. What was and is original sin? Briefly, it was and is a supposition of a mind, life, and substance other than God. But this supposition, in and of itself, is invisible and inarticulate without its mouthpiece, its image, alias the five senses, whose purpose is, in the design and plan of evil, to state the original sup-

position, or sin, in an infinity of detail relative to discord and limitation, sickness and death.

The senses originate of themselves not one testimony or evidence, for they simply perform and do the things they are sent to do by their creator, the supposition, thus counterfeiting Jesus' teaching that the Son could do only the things which the Father sent him to do. On pages 332-333 of "Miscellaneous Writings" is to be found one of the definitions given us by Mrs. Eddy as to what the original supposition was and what was embraced within it: "The supposition is, that God and His idea are not all-powerful; that there is something besides Him; that this something is intelligent matter; that sin—yes, selfhood—is apart from God, where pleasure and pain, good and evil, life and death, commingling, and are forever at strife, even that every ray of Truth, of infinity, omnipotence, omnipresence, goodness, could be absorbed in error!" It is to be seen that every detail of sense testimony is included within the supposition, thus aping the plan of Science, wherein ideas are found to be included in their Principle.

The supposition is seen, then, to be the sin, and every detailed statement of the senses is a sinner and is a state of downright sinfulness. The supposition was, as a statement, only a liar, and the senses and so-called evidences are but the lies which were and are told by this liar. Hence, as viewed Jesus' wonderful insight as to the origin and nature and action of evil when he declared it to be "a liar, and the father of it." The senses are but puppets, for it was and is the supposition which pulls the strings and causes the senses to manifest the lies. When, as before quoted, Mrs. Eddy speaks of sin as selfhood, she lays bare the plan of evil, which is to state a lie so as not to be detected as a lie. The plan is a simple one, for it is seen that the senses begin their state-

ment and continue it throughout, about a mortal, material, corporeal so-called selfhood—a selfhood represented to be both mind and matter, good and evil, alive today and dead tomorrow.

Now, there is not such a selfhood any more than there is such a thing as two and two are three in numbers. This plan of the senses is the sinner and the sinfulness, all in one, and not one detail of sense statement constitutes a man or a woman. As Jesus taught, the original sin—the supposition—was a murderer from the beginning and abode not in Truth, and every statement of the senses only performed the lust of their father, the devil, alias the supposition. It is the statement of the senses talking about a selfhood which constitutes the flesh that lusteth against the Spirit, and this lustfulness is but a seed within itself, bearing always the name, nature and earmarks of the supposition. A remarkable thing about the senses, disclosed by Science, is stated on page 299 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "The good which the material senses see is not the only absolute good; the evil which these senses see is not the only absolute evil," which means that the senses have never seen God nor the original sin or supposition, a state showing the ignorance of ignorance, wherein all is ignorance. However, not one of us exists as the statement of the physical senses, but as individual consciousness, we are, like Jesus, come into the world (into the midst of the senses) to bear witness of the Truth. Consciousness cannot be both the sense statement and the correction of it, thus proving that consciousness and the senses are and always have been absolutely divorced. On page 67 of "Retrospection and Introspection," Mrs. Eddy says: "Silencing self, *alias* rising above corporeal personality, is what reforms the sinner and destroys sin. In the ratio that the testimony of material personal sense ceases, sin diminishes, until the false claim called sin is finally lost for lack of witness."

Traveling by Pony-Cart and Otherwise

In her volume "Limbo," Vernon Lee pleads against "our modern, rapid, hurried traveling." "It will be a great pity," she says, "if we lose a certain sense of wonder at distance overcome, a certain emotion of change of place. This emotion—paid for no doubt by much impatience and weariness where the plains were wide, the mountains high, or the roads persistently straight—must have been one of the great

charms of the old mode of traveling. You savored the fact of each change in the lie of the land, of each variation in climate and province, the difference between the chestnut and the beech zones, for instance, in the south, of the fir and the larch in the Alps; the various types of window, roof, chimney, or well, nay, the different fold of the cap or kerchief of the market women. One inn, one square, one town hall or church, introduced you gradually to its neighbors. We feel this in the talk of old people, those who can remember buying their team in Calais, of elderly ones who chartered their vetturino at Marseilles or Nice; in certain scraps in the novels even of Thackeray, giving the sense of this gradual occupation of the continent by relays. One of Mr. Ruskin's drawings at Oxford evokes it strongly in me. On what railway journey would he have come across that little town of Rheinfelden (where is Rheinfelden?), would he have wandered round those quaint towered walls, over that bridge, along that grassy walk?"

"Once I made an immense journey through Italy in a pony-cart. We seemed to traverse all countries and climates; lush, stifling valleys with ripening maize and grapes; oak-woods where rows of cypress showed roads long gone . . . ; desolate heaths high on hillsides, and stony gorges full of myrtle; green irrigated meadows with plashing water-wheels, and gray olive groves; so that in the evening we felt homesick for that distant, distant morning; yet we had only covered as much ground as from London to Dover! And how immensely far off from Florence did we not feel when, four hours after leaving its walls, we arrived in utter darkness at the friendly mountain farm, and sat down to supper in the big bare room, where high-backed chairs and the plates above the immense chimney-piece loomed and glimmered in the half-light; feeling as if in a dream, the cool night air still in our throats, the jingle of cart-bells and chirp of wayside crickets still in our ears! Where was Florence then? As a fact it was just sixteen miles off.

"To travel in this way one should, however, as old John Evelyn advises, 'diet with the natives.' Our ancestors (for one takes for granted, of course, that one's ancestors were mildreds) were always plentifully furnished, I observe, with letters of introduction.

They were necessary when the persons of distinction carried their bedding on mules and rode in coaches escorted by blunderbusses, like John Evelyn himself.

"It is this dieting with the natives which brings one fully in contact with a country's reality. At the tables of one's friends, while being strolled through the gardens or driven across country, one learns all about the life, thoughts, feelings of the people; the very gossip of the neighborhood becomes instructive, and you touch the past through traditions of the family."

Emanuel Leutze

When Emanuel Leutze, who holds a unique place in American art, painted "Washington Crossing the Delaware," he made a picture which now every schoolchild associates with that important event of our early history. Of course the boat is too frail to cope with the tremendous rush of the ice and snow in the Delaware River under the spring thaw, but we must remember that Leutze made his studies of the breaking up of river ice in his garden overlooking the Rhine at Düsseldorf. The flag, too, is an anachronism, as it was not adopted until six months later. Nevertheless, the spirit of patriotic enthusiasm overbalances all defects in the picture as a work of art. Though a native German, Leutze was reared in America and his early training gave him an understanding of our national struggles that resulted in his preserving to us on canvas the most noted events in the American Revolution.—Lorinda Munson Bryant.

America

To what new fates, my country, far
And unforeseen of foe or friend,
Beneath what unexpected star,
Compelled to what unchosen end.

Across the sea that knows no beach
The Admiral of Nations guides
Thy blind obedient keels to reach
The harbor where thy future rides!

I do not know beneath what sky
Nor on what seas shall be thy fate;
I only know it shall be high,
I only know it shall be great.

—Richard Hovey.

Chaucer Listening to the Nightingale

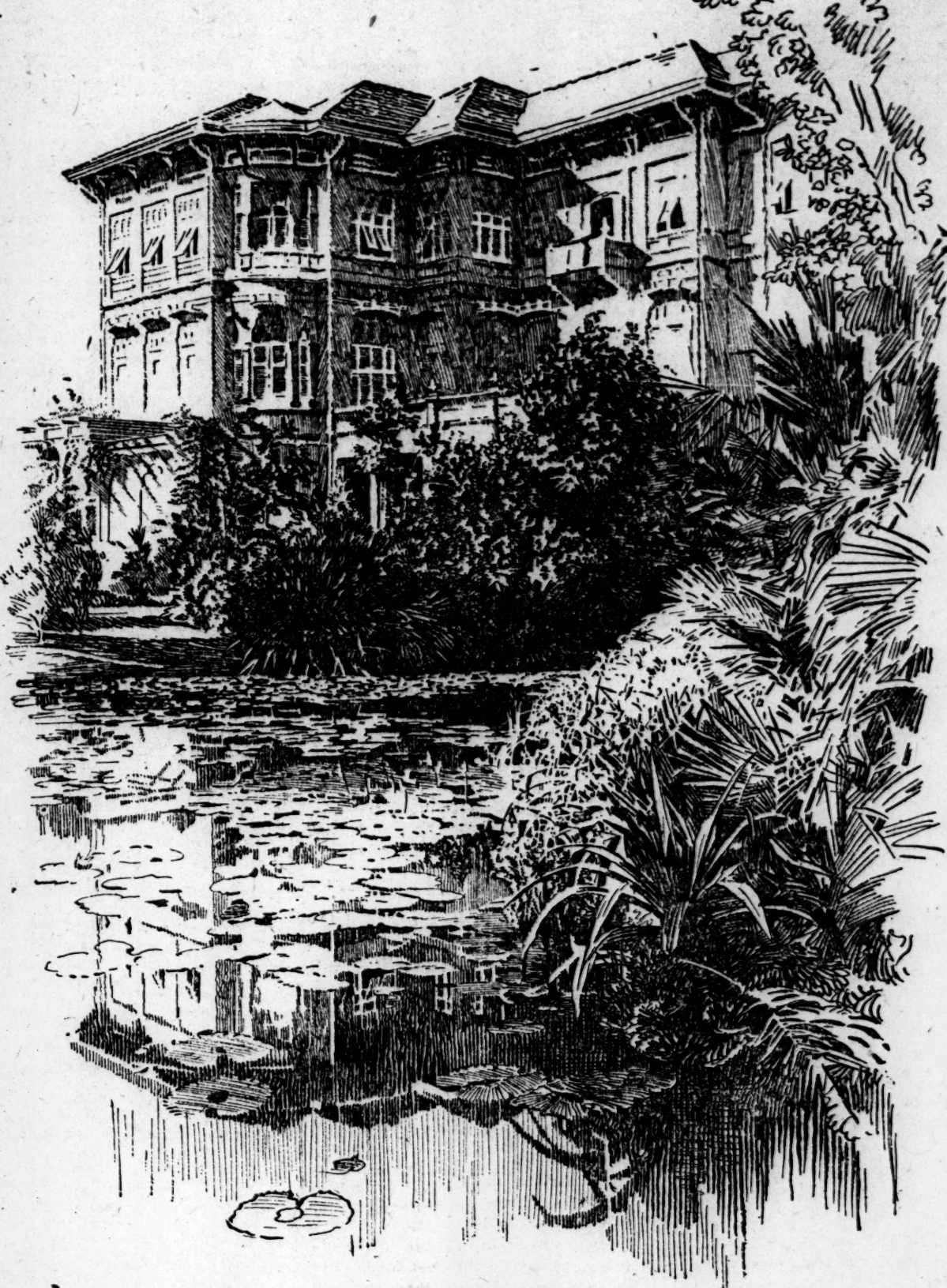
Chaucer, always so alive to everything that could add a charm to the woods and fields where he delighted to wander, paid great attention to the songs of birds, and to the nightingale especially. He tells us in "The Flower and the Leaf," how eagerly he listened for this bird, although many others were singing in a way that ought to have gladdened any one:

"And eke the brides songe for to here
Woulde have rejoiced any earthly wight.
And I that couthe not yet in no manere
Heare the nightingale of all the yere,
Full busily hearkeneth with herte and with eare,
If I her voice perceive coude any where."

There is a charming description, in the same poem, of a conversation between a goldfinch and a nightingale; the goldfinch singing first when he had eaten "what he eat wold," and the nightingale answering him with so

merry a note that all the wood rang suddenly. Then comes one of the most naïf passages in all Chaucer, when he tells us how he wanted to get sight of the nightingale, which at first was not easy (as any one knows who has tried); however, he managed it at last, and then felt so gladdened by seeing what he wanted to see that he fancied himself in Paradise:

"Wherefore I waited about busily
On every side, if I might her see:
And at the last I can full well espy
Where she sat in a fresh green laurel tree.
On the further side even right by me,
That gave so passing a delicious smell
According to the eglantine full well.
Whereof I had only so great pleasure,
That, as methought, I surely ravished was
Into Paradise, where my desire
Was for to be."
—Philip Gilbert Hamerton.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph © Underwood & Underwood

In Siam—The Imperial Palace at Bangkok

"It is about two o'clock in the morning. We are awakened, but deliciously and scarcely, by a sound of music, slow, soft, never before heard, and of a wonderful strangeness. It sounds neither too far off nor too near—flutes, dulcimers, zithers, and it would seem, peals of little bells and silver gongs rhythming the melody in an undertone. At the same time we become conscious that the music of the oars has ceased and the sampan no longer moves," writes Pierre Loti in his book, "Siam."

"Here then is the end of our journey by water, and we are moored no doubt, against the bank ready to disembark as soon as the sun rises. The music continues, monotonous, repeating over and over again the same phrases, which yet are not wearisome but soothing. . . . At some village, we have reached a nocturnal festival—in the pagoda—in honor of the local gods."

"Half-past six in the morning. We

awake again for good this time, for it is day. Between the planks which shelter us we see filtering rays of pink light. The music has not ceased. It is there still—always soft and always the same, but mingling now with the shrill clatter of cocks, and the sounds of the daily life about to recommence. "It is a positive enchantment to gaze outside. If the vegetation of the submerged forest, on which our eyes closed, recalled that of our climate, here a tropical flora of the utmost extravagance is displayed in all varieties of palms, of huge green plumes, of huge green fans. We are before a village, on a little river with flowery banks. Through the reeds the rising sun shoots everywhere its golden arrows. Little thatched houses built upon piles make a line along a pathway of fine sand. Men and women come and go among the verdure. They pass and pass again, a little out of curiosity, perhaps; but their curi-

osity is not impertinent, and their eyes are shining kindly. The flowers shed a surpassing fragrance; an odor of jasmine, of gardenia, of tuberose. In the clear light of the broadening day this simple coming and going of the morning seems like a scene of the early ages, when tranquillity was still the lot of men."

"And we put foot to earth—in Siam. Beyond, under a hangar with a roof of mats, the musicians of the night, who for the moment have ceased to play are squatting by the side of their dulcimers, their flutes, and their zithers. They had given all this concert of theirs in honor of some humble Buddhist pictures—poor daubs of blue and red and gold, which are hung there; before which also are fading offerings of flowers; lotus, jasmine, and water-lilies."

"And now arrive my ox-carts, ordered since yesterday from the chief of the district; five carts, be it understood, for there is not room in one for more than a single person, who sits back to back with the driver. They resemble a sort of mandoline, mounted on wheels and drawn by the arm, which is curved like the prow of a gondola."

Goldsmith on History

History owes its excellence more to the writer's manner than to the materials of which it is composed. . . . Thus no one can be properly said to write history but he who understands the human heart, and its whole train of affections and follies. Those affections and follies are properly the materials he has to work upon. The relation of great events may surprise, indeed; they may be calculated to instruct those very few who govern the million underneath; but the generality of mankind find the most real improvement from relations which are leveled to the general surface of life, which tell—not how men learned to conquer, but how they endeavored to live—not how they gained the shout of the admiring crowd, but how they acquired the esteem of their friends and acquaintance.—Goldsmith.

The Flax Flower

Blue as heaven, light as air,
All their slender stems can bear;
Nodding, swaying as they float,
Each one like a restless boat.
One would think they'd anchored there
Just to wait till winds are fair.
On their stems they tug and strain,
Longing to be off again.
If the winds that murmur sweet
Would but start the tiny fleet,
Surely their light keels could pass
Over seas of meadow grass;
Trees and bushes growing low,
Where the rippling wind does blow,
On the waves of bold sunshine,
Down the moonbeams pale and fine.
—Margaret Deland.

The Chimes

(Cornell's First College Song)
To the busy morning light,
To the slumber of the night,
To the labor and the lessons of the hour,
With a ringing, rhythmic tone,
O'er the lake and valley blown,
Call the voices, watching, waking, in the tower.

Chorus

Cling-clang-cling, the bells are ringing;
Hope and Help their chiming tell;
Thro' the Cascadilla dell,
Neath the arches of Cornell,
Float the melody and the music of the bells.

By the water's foam and fall,
By the chasm castle-wall,
By the laurel bank and glen of dreaming flower,
Where the groves are dark and grand,
Where the pines in column stand,
Come the voices, mellow voices of the tower.

Not afraid to dare and do,
Let us rouse ourselves anew,
With the knowledge that is victory and power.

And arrayed in every fight,
On the battle-side of right,
Gather glory for our angel in the tower.
—Francis Miles Finch.

To Enjoy Rightly

Once, when an American painter in Rome was told by a purse-proud picture buyer that she did not pretend to know anything about art, but she did know what she liked, the artist could not repress the swift retort. "So do the beasts of the field." To know what we like is only the beginning of wisdom; and we ought to be able to give good reason for this faith that is in us. The French, who are subtly curious in their use of words, make a useful distinction between the delicate taster, the gourmet, and the gourmand, the gross feeder; and this distinction holds in literature. The wise Goethe tells us "there are three classes of readers—some enjoy without judgment, some judge without enjoyment; some there are who judge while they enjoy, and who enjoy while they judge." It is within our power always to gain admittance into this third group and to attain a reasoned appreciation of the authors whose writings we relish.

Indeed, we may even acquire an open-mindedness which will carry us a little further until we can understand how it is that sometimes we admire what we do not personally enjoy, and that on other occasions we may for the moment find pleasure in what we do not greatly admire. We can learn to control our likings; and in time we can correct our instinctive tendency to let our personal preferences erect themselves into eternal standards.—Brander Matthews.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1917

EDITORIALS

"The Retort Courteous"

Those people who are friendly to the allied nations in the war, and who are troubled by what they imagine to be the apparent discrepancies between the policy of the Entente, as expressed in the economic resolutions of the Paris conference, and the policy of the United States, as recently laid down by Mr. Wilson, may possess themselves in peace. A perfect agreement exists between all the members of the allied countries on this important and momentous subject. As a matter of fact there is nothing in the least contradictory between the President's recent statement on the subject of after-war trade and the economic resolutions of the Paris conference. The Paris resolutions were framed as a defensive reply to the aggressive policy of the Middle Europe alliance, which has never made any secret of its intentions, from a period even previous to the outbreak of the war. This has been made absolutely clear by such unquestionable witnesses as Herr Harden and Prince Lichnowsky, the ex-German Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Herr Harden, who is nothing if not frank in his public utterances, flatly declared, in the early part of the present year, that the Paris resolutions were an inevitable reply to the extravagant and inflated prophecies of the advocates of Middle Europe. The agreement to cede Constantinople to Russia was, he insisted, entirely brought about by the necessity for checkmating the Baltic to the Persian Gulf dream, and he wound up by declaring, that if the Middle Europe group did not wish to produce the very retaliation which had been outlined in Paris, they had better give up talking so loudly about what they intended to do. Prince Lichnowsky's contribution to the discussion followed lines very similar to that of Herr Harden's denunciation. In his controversy with Friedrich Naumann, the very apostle of Middle Europe, in the Berliner Tageblatt, he maintained that the Central Europe group had simply provoked the Paris resolutions. It was all very well, he declared, for the Germans in Germany and the pro-Germans elsewhere to spend their time trying to represent the Paris resolutions as aggressive, but the simple fact was that they had been provoked by the Middle Europe scheme, and he asked dryly, seeing that a mere glance at trade statistics proved that half of Germany's pre-war export trade had gone to her present enemies, what was going to happen when the new German trade bond was put into operation, and German goods were denied, as they must be denied, the most-favored-nation treatment in all the allied countries to which they had gone previous to the war. In short, he declared, the Central Europe idea was simply bound to get from the Allies the very answer it had received.

Now the Mittel-Europa scheme, to give it the name bestowed upon it by its parents, has been summed up and explained, in its various phases, in the three articles, the last of which appeared yesterday, published in our columns. Its intention was to bind the German peoples of Central Europe into a common alliance with an identical military and economic policy. As an extension of this the yoke of Middle Europe was to be extended to all those people now dependent upon the two great German powers, and in this way the sphere of German influence, ultimately no doubt to become the German Empire, was to be extended from the northern coast of Sweden, by way of Antwerp, Hamburg and Königsberg, through Frankfurt, Munich, Vienna, and Budapest, across the Balkans to the Adriatic and the Black Sea, and then beyond the Aegean and the Bosphorus, along the entire line of the Baghdad railway to the shores of the Persian Gulf. What this would have meant politically may be disregarded for the moment, but economically it is summed up in the theory that Central Europe, that is to say the countries from Sweden in the north to Turkey in Asia in the south, contains in itself all that is necessary for financial and economical independence, such a necessity as cotton, not at present obtainable in them, being capable of production in huge quantities in an irrigated Mesopotamia. As a reply to this scheme, which would have endangered permanently the peace of the world, the Paris conference laid down, as a general conclusion, its opinion that this economic and commercial unit was being organized on an aggressive basis, that is to say on a basis of war, and, therefore, inasmuch as this aggression entailed defense, the defense in turn would have to be organized on the basis that the outside world must not contribute to the strengthening of an aggressive military power by lending to it its resources, but must organize itself, on the German model, as an industrial unit, equally self-dependent, and reserving its resources, so far as was compatible with its plan of defense, for its own sustenance and protection. This, it will be seen, is something very different from a mere protective tariff for the punishment of the German people after the war.

In a recent interview, cabled to this paper, Lord Robert Cecil took this very ground, and insisted that the Paris resolutions were defensively aimed at the aggressive post-war economic schemes of Central Europe, and did not reflect any narrow, revengeful attitude of a mere post-war protective tariff. The situation, consequently, resolves itself into one of the terms of peace which will close the war. Supposing, what seemed once possible, that Germany could come out of the war very materially weakened, but really not much more materially weakened than her adversaries, she would have been immediately free to begin to develop the Mittel-Europa scheme, and, with the help of her allies Bulgaria and Turkey, and with the good-will of Sweden, to build up this very economic structure, which, even in the pre-war days, she had boasted her intention of erecting. In such an event, out of the mere necessities of self-protection, the allied powers would have been driven to reply by closing the freedom of their markets, so far as was economically possible, to the Central Powers, and build-

ing up a similar economic league in self-defense. As, however, it becomes more and more evident that Germany will not succeed in emerging from the war on her own terms, so the necessity of ever putting into effect the Paris resolutions appears to be diminishing.

It has taken a considerable time to educate a large part of the world to some slight comprehension of what the present war has meant. Gradually, however, as it begins to grasp some of the elements of the situation, it is beginning to see that it is not merely a sort of colossal Donnybrook Fair, in which every nation is out to see what it can get, or, to repeat the grim apostrophe of old "Marshal Vorwaerts," gazing down over London, from the roof of St. Pauls, "What a city to plunder!" That, on the contrary, it is a gigantic battle between ideas, into which the United States have been drawn, as other countries were drawn before them, by the mere force of attraction to Principle. What the whole body of the Allies today are fighting for is the preservation of the spirit of liberty and individuality which they have acquired by centuries of struggle, and which they find threatened by the feudalistic conceptions of what they imagined was a bygone age. Frederick the Great bequeathed his territories and their inhabitants to the man he named his heir, just as he bequeathed his personal belongings. His descendant, the Kaiser, and the Tzar of all the Russias, only twelve years ago, calmly entered into a private treaty for the disposal of countries and peoples, as though they were farmers disposing of their stock. The war today has been caused because that spirit of autocracy has come in contact with the free conceptions of free peoples, and because there has resulted from this the thunder and lightning of war as is inevitable when great physical organisms come in collision. In peace this might have been what Touchstone termed, "the counter-check quarrelsome," in a state of war it may be described as "the retort courteous."

Ten Million Tons of Shipping

IN THE course of a debate in the main committee of the German Reichstag, not long ago, Vice-Chancellor Helfferich, while admitting that the submarines were meeting with difficulty in dealing with flotillas under convoy, found compensation and consolation in the fact that the number of ships afloat was constantly growing smaller. "Today," he said, "the sinking of even a single ship is felt more intensely by the Entente than at the beginning of the U-boat war." Mr. Lloyd George's recent statements, regarding the present ample merchant tonnage of Great Britain, were questioned, in fact, pronounced "artificial manipulations of figures," by the speaker. These statements may be confidently left to the future for verification, but, aside altogether from Great Britain's ability to take care of herself on the high seas, the Vice-Chancellor is, it would seem, guilty of a serious fault in failing to take into consideration what the United States is doing to nullify the work of the German U-boats.

A few facts concerning the part the United States is playing, and is likely to play in the near future, in connection with trans-Atlantic commerce, should have interest, even for one who professes to be absolutely certain that Entente shipping is to be finally driven from the Atlantic. These facts may be put very briefly. The sum of nearly \$2,000,000,000, for 1272 ships, aggregating 7,963,600 tons, comprises a part of the program of the United States Shipping Board for 1917. The shipping thus to be provided is in addition to nearly 2,000,000 tons of shipping now being built in American yards, and commandeered by the emergency fleet corporation. A large part of the Government merchant fleet, and of the commandeered fleet, will be ready for commission at the close of the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1918.

In other words, there will be available, this year, for the construction of merchant vessels in the United States, \$2,000,000,000, and the tonnage for which this amount of money will provide will be about 10,000,000. Every ton of this immense fleet will be at the disposal of the Entente Allies.

It is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the Shipping Board will be supported in all its undertakings by the Administration and by Congress. Nothing is more thoroughly established, as a part of the war policy of the Government, than that the building of steel and wooden merchant vessels shall be carried on, to the full capacity of American shipyards, until there is no longer a menace, or possibility of a menace, of food shortage in the allied countries.

That Vice-Chancellor Helfferich should have overlooked the resources of the United States, in dealing with the Entente shipping situation, would seem incredible, if overlooking the United States had not long been habitual among German statesmen.

Reconstruction in Mexico

AFTER a sojourn of six weeks in Mexico, whither he was called by the Carranza Government, to assist in reorganizing its financial administration, Henry Bruere, formerly chamberlain of the City of New York, has returned with information and impressions which must have interest for all well-wishers of that Republic. As a preliminary to his analysis of conditions in the country, he felt it timely and proper to say that he met with nothing but the most courteous treatment, and that there is no popular dislike of Americans, as such, so far as he could see, among the Mexican people. The problem of peace is the most important one confronting them. This is a more serious problem even than that of economics or finances, because disturbance unsettles all plans. Where President Carranza's influence prevails there is tranquility, but, as Mr. Bruere puts it, "Mexico is vast, and peace is not easy to achieve or maintain." The militaristic tendency is strong in the country. Generals desire to continue to be generals, on one side or the other. To preserve order it is necessary to keep up an expensive military establishment, and the Government pay roll, for those who prefer a military to a civil existence, often causes the

Treasury officials to wonder where the next day's cash is to come from.

For a nation which has had to contend with revolutionary movements for years, and in which there is the most urgent need of retrenchment of every description, Mexico is expending a vast sum annually upon its military establishment. No one, Mr. Bruere admits, can safely prophesy what the outcome is to be. "Carranza has weathered many storms," remarks this observer, "but he needs help badly, not only from abroad, but from his own people." Too many of the able Mexicans, the speaker adds, are still lamenting the loss of former opportunities and possessions, and are devoting little or no effort to the betterment of present conditions. "If the great mining, oil, and other foreign industrial interests find a basis of cooperation; if the leaders of Mexican public opinion and the military devote themselves to patriotic service; if foreign nations maintain their goodwill and patience toward Mexico in her present difficulties, she will come through." The conditions of her coming through as here outlined are not hopelessly severe. The moral influence and substantial assistance of the United States should go far toward enabling Mexico to meet them.

The country has by no means reverted to barbarism, as too often reported, declares Mr. Bruere. Men are working in the fields, cities are resuming their normal appearance, and, in many parts of the country, no marks of the revolution are to be seen. There is a surprisingly good organization in charge of the Treasury. The excellent financial system created under Diaz survives. But there is great and pressing need of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Industry must be placed upon the only foundation that can insure its protection and prosperity, namely, that of public confidence; and this, in turn, must be supported by tranquillity.

Certain radical reforms are requisite in Mexico in order to tranquilize, systematize, and stabilize business, and these can be undertaken and enforced by a Government that is assured reasonable backing at home and abroad.

Punta Arenas

DAWSON, child of the Klondike, in the Canadian Territory of Yukon, is probably the northernmost town of consequence in America; Punta Arenas, on the mainland side of the Strait of Magellan, is the southernmost. Over eight thousand miles lie between the two. Dawson, in the days of its highest prosperity, had about 9000 inhabitants; its population, owing to a continuous exodus of gold hunters, has dwindled to less than 3000. But it is, nevertheless, a sturdy town, and likely to grow in the years to come, since its foundations are stronger now than they were in the days of the long trail. Punta Arenas had an earlier start. It was founded by the Chileans in 1840. Today it has a population of about 17,000, composed of Spanish-Americans, natives and descendants of natives of the United Kingdom, and of Australians, French, Germans, and Russians. It is worthy of remark that, while the numerically dominant race is Spanish, the English-speaking inhabitants practically control its business interests. Moreover, seafaring people, regardless of the name on their charts and maps, almost invariably speak of the port as "Sandy Point," which is the English equivalent of the softer Latin name of the city.

At all events, away down there, in the sub-Antarctic region of the Americas, is a city quite as busy and bustling, and quite as up-to-date, as places of similar size on the coasts of the United States and Canada. Punta Arenas has its churches and its schools, its public buildings, its electric lights, its motion-picture shows, its automobiles, "all the modern conveniences," and, of course, all the modern impediments and disadvantages. Great steel steamships call there regularly, en route from one hemisphere to another, for the Panama Canal has not destroyed the commerce of the strait, and much tonnage still goes that way. But in the environs of the modern city may be found primitive dugouts, swarming with nearly naked savages from the forests of Tierra del Fuego, a land in sight across the Magellan's tide. Nowhere are the extremes of modern civilization more sharply contrasted with savagery than in Punta Arenas.

Formerly, and especially up to the opening of the Panama Canal, Punta Arenas was one of the most important coaling stations of the lower continent, for it supplied with fuel vessels constantly moving between Europe and the West Coast, Australia, New Zealand, and Asiatic ports. The canal has not deprived it altogether of importance in this particular, but the chief commercial interest of the city at present lies in wool and mutton. It is the ocean outlet of the great grazing plains of Southern Patagonia. Chilean and Argentinian capital has gone, and is constantly going, extensively into irrigation projects and the development of the sheep industry. Figures that would hardly be long remembered by the average reader tell of immense exportations of sheep, mutton, wool, and general by-products of this industry, to European points, and to ports in the United States. This business contributes toward making Punta Arenas a point of ready-money distribution, for the employees of the meat packers and exporters are numerous and well paid.

Punta Arenas had a natural site for a coaling station, but it could never have been much more than a coaling station had it not been for the development of the agricultural region in its neighborhood. The Chilean Government played a large and far-sighted part in this work. It established settlements of its people in the wild region, gave them financial aid annually, until they could do for themselves, and then it did everything possible to establish markets and obtain custom for the producers. The Territory of Magellanes, together with the territories of Llanquihue and Chiloe, were thrown open for preemption, and immigrants flocked in from the north. For a long time, and up to 1912, Punta Arenas enjoyed the advantages of a free port. In the year named a custom house was established there.

The early settlers have, in many instances, become wealthy, owing to the great market for their products, as well as to the immense enhancement in land values. With the rise in the price and demand for mutton, increased

facilities for shipping it have had to be provided, and the frozen meat industry of Punta Arenas is yearly assuming greater and greater proportions. Already there are four large frozen-meat plants in the city, and it is hinted that the packing industry of the place is not entirely out of touch with the packing interests of the United States.

Punta Arenas, for some time after the introduction of the meat industry, was disposed to "boom." It is growing rapidly now, but along conservative and enduring lines. It is taking on an air of permanency. There is observable in the city a growing civic pride, which is expressing itself in a demand for better streets and better buildings, as well as for driveways and parks. The city has three comfortable hotels, four banks, as many newspapers, and several clubs, which are invariably volunteer fire companies.

When the ideal intercontinental highway shall have been constructed, it is not impossible that auto communication will be established between Punta Arenas and Dawson, if for no other than social purposes, and to emphasize the unity of all the Americas. For, what will 8000 miles be to an autoist a few years hence?

Notes and Comments

A NUMBER of social leaders among the young women of the fashionable set at Lenox, Mass., are, it is announced, to take lessons in stenography and typewriting so as to become more helpful in war work. This is a commendable motive, and they will be surprised to find how much even a little experience in typewriting will improve their spelling. When using the typewriter, that is, you either spell rightly or you don't, and the machine is no respecter of social station.

M. COCHON, the famous M. Cochon, is in trouble. Paris, the other day, was half disgusted, half amused, to hear that Cochon had been arrested as a deserter, having been found ingloriously hiding, dressed up as a woman, on the sixth floor of a block of flats. The "concierge" swore she did not know that Cochon had been on her premises. And the concierge in this case may be believed, for the concierges and the landlords of Paris regard Cochon as responsible for all unreasonableness in their tenants. In the days before the move, M. Cochon, with trumpets sounding, drums beating, the clack of castagnets, the squeak of penny whistles, and the ringing of handbells, accompanied by furniture vans, used to remove tenants and their furniture away from the persecutions of landlords and concierges, and then enjoy all the notoriety of proceedings in courts. The removals were known as "déménagements à la cloche de bois"; they, of course, ceased automatically with the moratorium and mobilization. But concierges have good memories, and there is not one in all Paris who would have sheltered Cochon.

It is often a matter of puzzlement to grown-ups to appreciate the distinctions made by children, and yet, as the advertisement has it, "there is a reason," almost always. The latest concerns a war gardener. Assisted by a small son, he was striving manfully with his work, and after a special effort leaned, for a moment, on his spade, and looked around him. His assistant also rested. There was a moment's expressive silence, and then the boy remarked, with conviction, "Father, this isn't gardening—it's farming."

IT MAY be said that the world, at the present time, is too interested to make it possible even to cast a glance at archaeological reports. But, as is well known, archaeologists are always enthusiasts, and the German Professor Koldewey is no exception. He was excavating on the site of Babylon, before the war began, and he has continued ever since.

Now, the Frankfort Umschau has an interesting story to tell: It speaks of the discovery of the foundations of the walls of King Nebuchadnezzar's palace, of the great pillars of the door dedicated to the goddess Ishtar, covered with the Babylonian dragon; of important remains of the Tower of Babel which was girt by a wall in which were built smaller towers to the number of 1000; of the seven brick pillars which are all that remain of the famous bridge which spanned "the great river" Euphrates, and of many other wonderful things. After all, it is not strange that archaeologists are enthusiasts. They have the will-o'-the-wisp of unknown possibilities ever before their eyes.

THE COLOGNE GAZETTE is quoted as saying, within the last few days: "President Wilson's impertinence is beginning to get on our nerves. Has he no adviser to tell him that this sort of interference is bound to goad a proud people to fury?" President Wilson is, doubtless, as interested as the rest of us in learning what a proud people goaded to fury is likely to do that will be any worse than massacring babies, bombing hospitals, and sinking the ships of friendly neutrals so as to leave no trace.

THE announcement by Majority Leader Kitchin, of the House of Representatives, that the per capita cost of the present war, to the people of the United States, will not compare with that of the war between the States, comes, no doubt, with some surprise. For months there have been published figures and estimates running into so many billions that the impression has been gained that never before was money so lavishly expended. A million dollars is mere "pocket change" to Uncle Sam in these times.

IT WAS only a coincidence, no doubt, that two ships laden with liquors from Scotland and Ireland should have reached their respective destinations, Boston and New York, only a few hours before the law prohibiting such imports went into effect. But this does not explain why, if the Federal Congress found it wise to prohibit the importation of such cargoes, it should have been thought necessary to allow time enough, before the law became effective, for European distillers to unload their surplus stocks on the United States. The distillers west of the Atlantic have shown themselves capable of providing a much larger surplus than is desired by most people.